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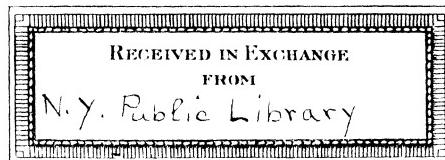
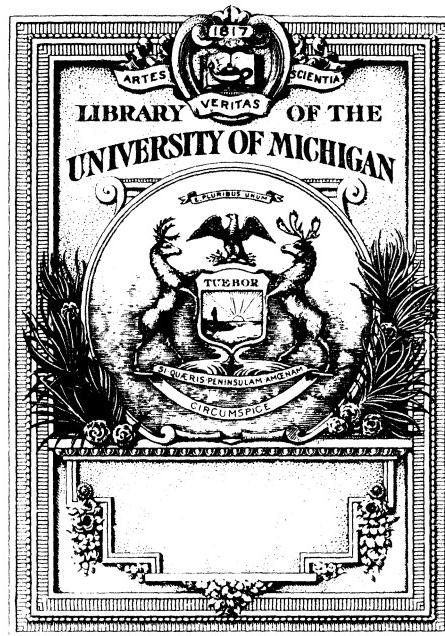
HAWAIIAN *Islands*
Review of Events

TARIFF AND DIGEST OF LAWS

RELATING TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS.

HONOLULU:
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY,
1897.



313

HAWAIIAN TARIFF AND DIGEST

The Administration of Customs,
Regulations of Harbor,
Pilotage,
Quarantine, etc.

COMPILED BY THE BUREAU UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
F. B. MCSTOCKER, DEPUTY COLLECTOR-GENERAL.

1897.

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1897

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TARIFF.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The designation "N. O. P." in case of Free Goods would mean that such goods to be free must come strictly within the schedule laid down in the Treaty of Reciprocity; for instance, a wooden-backed mirror. In this case the wood part is free as manufacture of wood, but the glass being the component part of chief value, the whole article thereby becomes dutiable (or N. O. P.)

In the case of dutiable goods where N. O. P. (†) is designated, it would indicate that such articles are either Free under certain clauses of Civil Code, or that the component part of chief value is an article which pays a higher rate of duty than 10 per cent.; or, vice versa, less than the highest rate of duty.

The star (*) indicates goods free by treaty from the U. S. of America, being the growth, produce or manufacture thereof, and being properly certified to. † * indicates free as above unless otherwise provided for.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter.	
Ale, European	doz qts 40 cts. per doz. doz pts 20 cts. per doz.
American	doz pts 20 cts. per doz. gals 15 cts per gal.
Beer, Lager	gals 15 cts per gal. doz qts 40 cts. per doz. doz pts 20 cts. per doz.
Cider	doz qts 40 cts. per doz.
Porter	doz qts 40 cts. per doz. doz pts 20 cts. per doz. gals 15 cts per gal.
Animals and Birds.	
Bulls	* † 10 per cent.
Bees	* † “
Cows and Heifers.....	* † “
Dogs	* † “
Horses and Mares.....	* † “
Hogs and Pigs.....	* † “
Mules	* 10 per cent.
Sheep	* † 10 per cent.
Fowls	* † “
Geese	* † “
Turkeys	* † “
Building Materials.	
Asphaltum	* † 10 per cent.
Blinds	* “
Bricks	* “
Cement	* “
Doors	* “
Fire Bricks	* “

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Building Materials.	
Fire Clay	10 per cent.
Glass, window	"
Lime	*
Plaster of Paris.....	*
Paving and Building Stones.....	*
Roofing Iron	*
Sand	"
Window Sashes	*
Tiles	"
Transoms	*
Sundry Building Materials	† *
Clothing, Boots, Etc.	
Boots, Men's and Boys'.....	*
Brogans and Plow Shoes.....	*
Gaiters, Men's	*
Leggins	*
Shoe Findings	*
Shoes—Boys' and Children's.....	*
Men's	*
Women's	*
Misses'	*
Rubber	*
Tennis	*
Slippers—Men's	*
Women's	*
Shoes and Slippers, China Shoes.....	25 cts. per pair.
Slippers	10 cts per pair.
Jap. Shoes	10 per cent.
Slippers	"
Shoes, etc., Assorted	*
Boys' Clothing	† *
Children's Clothing	† *

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* Free. + Not otherwise provided.

S. C. Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Clothing, Boots, Etc.	
Stockings	† * † 10 per cent.
Suits	† " "
Trowsers and Pants	† " "
Vests	† * † " "
Various and Sundry Ass'd Clothing	† † " "
Chinese.	† † " "
Japanese	† † " "
Coal and Coke.	
Coal	* C. C.
Coke	* C. C.
Crockery and Glassware.	
Bottles and Vials	10 per cent.
Demijohns	" "
Glasses and Tumblers.	" "
Glasses, wine	" "
Lamps and Chandeliers.	† † " "
Lamp Chimneys	" "
Lamp and Lantern Fixtures.	† * † " "
Lanterns	† † " "
Sundry Crockery	" "
Glassware	" "
Drugs and Medicines.	
Acids	† † 10 per cent.
Ammonia	† " "
Artificial Limbs	† * " "
Beef, Iron and Wine.	† † " "
Camphor	" "
Castor Oil	† " "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Drugs and Medicines.	
Chinese Medicines	† 10 per cent.
Cream Tartar	"
Druggists' and Pharmacists' Instruments.....	† " "
Epsom Salts	"
Insect Powder	"
Japanese Medicines	"
Kennedy's Discovery	Spirit Duty.
Morphine	15 per cent.
Pills	"
Opium Preparation	"
Pills	"
Painkiller	Spirit Duty.
Pills	10 per cent.
Pond's Extract	"
Sarsaparilla	"
Soda Ash, etc.....	"
Seidlitz Powders	"
Sponges	*
Syringes	"
Sundry Drugs	† "
Dry Goods.	
Cottons—Batistes	* 10 per cent.
Blankets	*
Bunting	*
Cambric	*
Cotton Flannel	*
Chambray	*
Comforters	*
Checks	*
Bleached	*
Brown and Colored.....	*
Cottonade	*

* Free.

+ Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Dry Goods.	
Cottons—Cretonne	* 10 per cent.
Crepe	* “
Cotton Wadding	* “
Damask	* “
Denims	* “
Diaper	* “
Domestics	* “
Drilling	* “
Dress Goods	* “
Duck	* “
Flannelette	* “
Gingham	* “
Handkerchiefs	* “
Jeans	* “
Lawn	* “
Lining	* “
Mosquito Net	* “
Muslin	* “
Naiansook	* “
Napkins	* “
Nankin	* “
Pique	* “
Percale	* “
Prints	* “
Quilts and Spreads	* “
Scrim	* “
Seersucker	* “
Silesias	* “
Sheeting	* “
Shirting	* “
Stripes	* “
Sateen	* “
Ticking	* “

* Free.

+ Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Dry Goods.	
Cottons—Twill	* 10 per cent.
Toweling	* "
Towels	* "
Table Covers	* "
Velveteen and Plush	* "
Zephyrs	* "
Various and Sundry Cottons	* "
Linens—Damask	" "
Drill	" "
Duck	" "
Diaper Cloth	" "
Grass Cloth	" "
Handkerchiefs	" "
Lawn	" "
Linen, bleached	" "
Napkins	" "
Sheeting	" "
Table Cloths	" "
Toweling	" "
Towels	" "
Various and Sundry Linens	" "
Silks—Handkerchiefs	25 per cent.
Pongee	" "
Plush and Velvet	" "
Satin	" "
Silk Crepe	" "
Silk	" "
Woolens—Blankets	* 10 per cent.
Buckskin	* "
Bunting	* "
Cashmere	* "
Felt	* "
Flannel	* "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Dry Goods.	
Woolens—Mohair	* 10 per cent.
Merino	* “
Melton	* “
Serge	* “
Wool Dress Goods.	* “
Various Sundry Woolens.	* “
Mixtures—Barege	* “
Cloth, worsted	* “
Camlets	* “
Cassimeres	* “
Grenadine	* “
Italian Cloth	* “
Tweed.	* “
Union Cloth	* “
Various Sundry Mixtures.	* “
Textile fabrics from the United States, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than where ready-made clothing, are free.	
Fancy Goods and Millinery.	
Beads	10 per cent.
Berlin and Assorted Wool.	* “
Bonnets	† 10 per cent.
Braid	† * “
Buttons	† 10 per cent.
Binding	† 10 per cent.
Corsets	† * “
Crochet Cotton	* 10 per cent.
Collars	† “
Dusters, feather	10 per cent.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Fancy Goods and Millinery.	
Embroidery	† 25 per cent.
Edging	† " "
Fancy Feathers	" "
Flowers and Wreaths	† " "
Fringes	† * † 10 per cent.
Girdles and Belts	† * † " "
Gimp	† * † " "
Gloves—Cotton	* 25 per cent.
Kid	\$3.00 per doz.
Silk	25 per cent.
Assorted	\$3.00 per doz.
Gold Leaf	10 per cent.
Hat Frames	† * " "
Hooks and Eyes	† " "
Hoods	† 10 per cent.
Insertions	† 25 per cent.
Lace	† 25 per cent.
Ladies' Bags	† * † 10 per cent.
Mitts	† 25 per cent.
Needles	* 10 per cent.
Parasols	† 10 per cent.
Pins	10 per cent.
Pins, hair	† 10 per cent.
Purses	† * † " "
Ribbons	† * † 25 per cent.
Ruching	† * " "
Scarf's	† * † 25 per cent.
Sewing Silk	25 per cent.
Suspenders and Braces	† 10 per cent.
Tape	† * † " "
Thread—Cotton	* " "
Linen	" "
Trimmings	† † 10 per cent.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Fancy Goods and Millinery.	
Toys	* † 10 per cent.
Umbrellas—Alpaca	* 10 per cent.
Cotton	* "
Silk	25 per cent.
Assorted	* † 10 per cent.
Veils and Veil Stuff	* † "
Various and Sundry Fancy Goods	* † 25 per cent.
Fish—Dry and Salt.	
Ablone	* 10 per cent.
Codfish	* "
Cuttlefish	* "
Herrings	* "
Mackerel	* "
Salmon	* "
Salmon, smoked	* "
Shrimps	* "
Sundry—Baracouta	* "
Bonito	* "
Skipjack	* "
Various	* "
Flour.	
Buckwheat	* 10 per cent.
Cornmeal	* "
Graham Flour	* "
Oatmeal	* "
Rice Flour	* "
Rye Flour and Meal	* "
Sundry Meals—Germea	* "
Various	* "
Wheat Flour	* "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Fruits Fresh.	
Apples	* 10 per cent.
Apricots	* "
Cherries	* "
Cranberries	* "
Grapes	* "
Lemons	* "
Limes	* "
Oranges	* "
Pears	* "
Peaches	* "
Plums	* "
Quinces	* "
Various	* "
Furniture.	
Bookcases	+ * 10 per cent.
Bedsteads	+ *
Bureaus	+ *
Carpets	+ *
Coffins	+ *
Chairs and Rockers—Chairs	+ *
Rockers	+ *
Chairs and Rockers	+ *
Curtains and Shades	+ *
Crib	+ *
Curled Hair	
Down	
Desks	+ *
Excelsior	*
Feathers	
Floss	
Hair Cloth	

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Furniture.	
Hammocks	† * 10 per cent.
Japanese and Chinese Furniture.....	† " "
Looking Glasses	† " "
Mats, door	† * " "
Matting, China	rolls \$1.00 per roll pes 10 per cent.
Mattresses, wire, etc.....	* " "
Moulding	† * " "
Oil Cloth	" "
Paper Hangings	* " "
Picture Frames	† * " "
Pictures and Engravings—Chromos.....	† 25 per cent.
Pictures	† " "
Paintings	† " "
Rugs	† * 10 per cent.
Sets, Parlor and Chamber	† * + " "
Sideboards	† * " "
Sofas, Settees, etc.....	† * + " "
Springs	* " "
Tables	† * " "
Wardrobes	† * " "
Washstands	† * " "
Various and Sundry Furniture	† * + " "
Grain and Feed.	
Barley, whole	* 10 per cent.
Ground, rolled, etc.....	* " "
Bran	* " "
Corn, whole	* " "
Cracked	* " "
Hay	* " "
Middlings	* " "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Grain and Feed.	
Oats	* 10 per cent.
Oil Cake	* "
Wheat	* "
Sundry Feed	* "
Groceries and Provisions.	
Apricots, dried	* 10 per cent.
Apples, dried	* "
Asparagus	* "
Bacon	* "
Beef, salt	* "
Smoked and dried	* "
Beans, canned	* "
Baked	* "
Dry	* "
Bread	* "
Butter	* "
Butterine	* "
Candles	† *
Caviar	* "
Cheese	* "
Chocolate	"
Cocoa	"
Clams	*
Coffee, ground	7 cts per lb.
Condensed Milk	10 per cent.
Cottolene	*
Corn, canned	*
Corn Starch	*
Cracked Wheat	*
Crackers	*
Cakes	*

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* Free.

4. Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Groceries and Provisions.	
Nuts—Almonds	* 10 per cent.
Chestnuts	" "
China	" "
Filberts	* "
Peanuts	* "
Pecans	* "
Walnuts	* "
Various	* "
Olives	* "
Olive Oil	* "
Onions	* "
Orange and Citron Peel	* "
Oysters—Canned	* "
Fresh	* "
For Planting	* † "
Dry	* "
Pearline	* "
Peas—Canned	* "
Dry and Split	* "
Peaches, dried	* "
Pears, Dried	* "
Plums, dried	* "
Pearl Barley	* "
Pickles	* "
Pork	* "
Potatoes	* "
Prunes	* "
Preserved Meats—Canned	* "
Sausages	* "
Raisins	* "
Rice	* $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.
Root Beer and Extract	+ S. D. + Spirit Duty.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Groceries and Provisions.	
Salmon—Canned	* 10 per cent.
Fresh	* "
Salt—Coarse	* "
Dairy	* "
Fine	* "
Sardines	* "
Sago	* "
Sapolio	* "
Sauces	+ *
China	"
Japan	"
Sauer Kraut	* "
Shrimps, canned	* "
Soap—Common	* "
Ivory, etc.	* "
Soap Grease	* + "
Soup	* + "
Sundry Fish	* "
Spices—Allspice	+ *
Cinnamon	+ *
Cloves	+ *
Currie Powder	+ *
Ginger	+ *
Mace	+ *
Mustard	+ *
Nutmeg	+ *
Pepper, Black	+ *
White and Red.	+ *
Sage	+ *
Sundry Spices	+ *
Starch	* "
Succotash	* "

* Free.

+ Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Groceries and Provisions.	
Sugar, Refined, etc.....*	† 10 per cent.
Maple	"
Syrup, Molasses	*
Maple	"
Tapioca	"
Tomatoes	*
Tallow	*
Vinegar	*
Yeast and Baking Powder	*
Sundry Meat and Game on Ice.....*	"
Sundry Fresh Vegetables—Cabbage	*
Cauliflower	"
Celery	"
Turnips	"
Various	"
Various Assorted Provisions.....† *	† "
Chinese Provisions	† "
Japanese Provisions	† "
Sundry Chinese Provisions—Bean Stick.....	"
Cake	"
Curd	"
Bamboo Shoot..	"
Melon Seed	† "
Mushrooms	"
Sausages	"
Seaweed	"
Maccaroni	"
Vermicelli	"
Guns, Gun Material and Powder.	
Caps—Giant Powder	10 per cent.
Gun	25 per cent.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Guns, Gun Material and Powder.	
Cartridges	25 per cent.
Guns—Carbines	* "
Muskets	* "
Rifles	* "
Various	* "
Fuse	10 per cent.
Gun Findings	* 25 per cent.
Pistols and Revolvers	* "
Powder—Blasting	10 per cent.
Giant	"
Gun	25 per cent.
Shot and Bullets	"
Hardware—Agricultural Implements and Tools.	
Adzes	* 10 per cent.
Agate and Granite Ware	* "
Augers and Bits—Augers	* "
Bits	"
Awls	* "
Axes	* "
Bale Rope	* "
Bath Brick	* "
Bellows	* "
Bells	* + "
Butts and Hinges	* "
Cane Knives	* "
Charcoal Irons	* "
Chisels and Gouges	* "
Chains—Dog and Halter	* "
Trace	* "
Various	* "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Hardware—Agricultural Implements and Tools.	
Couplings and Hose Bibs—Bibs.....*	10 per cent.
Couplings	"
Coffee Mills (as Hardware).....*	"
Crucibles	†"
Cultivators and Horse Hoes.....*	"
Fence, Iron	"
Fencing Wire	"
Fillers and Oilers	"
Files and Rasps	"
Fish Lines and Nets—Lines.....†*	"
Nets	†"
Frying Pans	"
Furnaces	"
Galvanized Iron Ware	"
Tubs	"
Buckets	"
Basins	"
Gimlets and G. Bits	"
Glue	"
Grindstones	"
Hammers	"
Hatchets	"
Hoes	"
Horse and Mule Shoes	"
Hose	†
Hose Pipes and Sprinklers—Pipes.....*	"
Sprinklers	"
Knives—Butcher	"
Carving	† *
Pocket	*
Knives and Forks	† *
Assorted	† *

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Hardware—Agricultural Implements and Tools.	
Lawn Mowers	*
Lawn Sprinklers	*
Letter Copying Presses	*
Locks	*
Lead—Pig	
Pipe	
Sheet	
Mallets	*
Nails—Boat	*
Cut	*
Copper, etc.....	*
Finishing	*
Galvanized	*
Horseshoe	*
Wire	*
Various	*
Nuts and Bolts—Bolts.....	*
Nuts	*
Nuts and Bolts	*
Ox Bows	*
Picks and Mattocks	*
Pipes, Iron	*
Planes and Irons—Planes.....	*
Irons	*
Plows	*
Plow Parts and Fixtures.....	*
Pots and Kettles	*
Pumps	*
Razors	*
Refrigerators	*
Rivets—Copper	*
Iron	*

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Hardware—Agricultural Implements and Tools.	
Rules	* 10 per cent.
Saws—Hand	* "
Various	* "
Safes	* "
Scales—Platform	* "
Small	* "
Scissors and Shears	* "
Screws	* "
Large	* "
Screw Drivers	* "
Sieves	* "
Spades	* "
Shovels and Scoops	* "
Spikes	* "
Staples	* "
Steels	* "
Stoves and Ranges—Coal and Wood	* "
Oil	* "
Stove Furniture	* "
Polish	"
Surgical Instruments	+ * +
Squares	* 10 per cent.
Tacks—Copper	* "
Iron	* "
Tool Handles	* "
Traps—Rat, etc	* "
Tubs—Bathing, Iron, etc	* "
Twine, Wrapping, and Seine—Wrapping	+ *
Seine	+ *
Vises	* "
Washers	* "
Water Closets and Parts	+ *

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Hardware—Agricultural Implements and Tools.	
Wire—Brass	* 10 per cent.
Copper	* "
Spools	* "
Galvanized	* "
Iron and Steel	* "
Telephone and Electric	† * "
Various	† * "
Wire Netting and Cloth	* "
Wrapping Paper	* "
Wrenches	* "
Wooden Ware—Baskets	* "
Brooms	* "
Brushes, Paint	† * "
Shoe	† * 25 per cent.
Various	† * "
Cloth Pins	* 10 per cent.
Corks	" "
Step Ladders	* "
Washboards	* "
Various and Sundry Hardware	† * "
Iron, Steel, Etc.	
Brass	10 per cent.
Copper—Bar	† * "
Ingots	† * "
Plates and Sheets	† * "
Pipes and Tubes	† * "
Iron—Bar	* "
Galvanized	* "
Hoop	* "
Old Iron	* "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Iron, Steel, Etc.	
Sheet	* 10 per cent.
Pig	* "
Steel	* "
Pieces	* "
Plates	* "
Railroad Material, Rails, Etc.	
Cars and Wagons	* 10 per cent.
Rails	* "
Sundry R. R. Material	* "
Jewelry.	
Clocks	+ * 10 per cent.
Diamonds, Emeralds, etc.	25 per cent.
Plated Ware	"
Silver Ware	"
Spectacles and Eye Glasses—Spectacles	10 per cent.
Eye Glasses	"
Findings	+ "
Watches—Gold	"
Nickel	"
Silver	"
Various	"
Watch Movements and Cases—Cases	25 per cent.
Movements	10 per cent.
Watch Material	"
Sundry Assorted Jewelry	25 per cent.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Leather.	
Buff Leather	* 10 per cent.
Calf Skins	* "
Chamois Leather	* "
Goat and Kid	* "
Harness Leather	* "
Kip Skins	* "
Sheep Skins	* "
Skirting Leather	* "
Sole Leather	* "
Splits	* "
Various Assorted Leather	* "
Lumber.	
Cedar	* 10 per cent.
Knees, Ship and Boat	* "
Laths	* "
Norwest—Dressed	* "
Rough	* "
Various	* "
Pickets	* "
Pine, Eastern	* "
Posts	* "
Planks—Ash	* "
Oak	* "
Walnut	* "
Sundry	* "
Redwood—Dressed	* "
Rough	* "
Various	* "
Railroad Ties	* "
Shingles	* "
Spruce	* "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Lumber.	
Whitewood	* 10 per cent.
Telegraph Poles	* † " "
Assorted Lumber	* " "
Machinery.	
Agricultural Machinery	* 10 per cent.
Belting	* "
Boilers, steam	* "
Boiler Tubes	* "
Babbitt Metal	" "
Coffee Machinery	* *C. C.
Filter Plant	* 10 per cent.
Hydraulic Press Apparatus	* "
Moulding Sand	" "
Packing	* "
Refrigerating Plant	* "
Rice Mills	* "
Sewing Machines	* "
Sewing Machine Needles	* "
Parts	* "
Steam Engines	* "
Steam Pumps	* "
Pumping Machinery	* "
Steam Plows and Parts	* "
Sugar Mills and Carriers	* "
Parts and Rollers	* "
Type Writing Machines	* "
Windmills, etc.	* "
Towers	* "
Sundry Machinery	* "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Matches.	
Matches	* 10 per cent.
Musical Instruments.	
Accordeons	* 10 per cent.
Autoharps	* "
Banjos	* "
Drums	* "
Fifes and Flutes—Fifes	* "
Flutes	* "
Guitars	+ * +
Harmonicas	+ * +
Mandolins	*
Music Boxes	*
Organs	*
Pianos	+ *
Strings, Guitar and Violin	+ *
Violins	*
Various Findings	+ * +
Naval Stores.	
Anchors	* 10 per cent.
Boats	* "
Blocks	* "
Canvas	* "
Chain, Cable	* "
Chain, Ship	* "
Cordage—Houseline	* "
Marline	* "
Manila Rope	* "
Ratline	* "
Seizing	* "
Sisal Rope	* "

* Free.

+ Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	from Other Countries.
Naval Stores.	
Cordage—Spun Yarn	* 10 per cent.
Wire Rope	* "
Various	* "
Oakum	* "
Oars	* "
Pitch	* "
Rosin	* "
Sails	* "
Tar	* "
Twine, sail	* "
Sundry Naval Stores	* "
Oils.	
Cocoanut	† 10 per cent.
Gasoline	* "
Kerosene	* "
Lard	* "
Lubricating	* "
Neatsfoot Oil	"
Naptha	* "
Peanut	2½ cts. per lb.
Palm	† 10 per cent.
Sperm	* "
Whale	* † "
Sewing Machine Oil	* "
Sundry Oils—Fuel	† "
Dead	† "
Various	† "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Paints.	
Benzine	* 10 per cent.
Black Paint	"
Gum Shellac	"
Green Paint	"
Lamp Black	"
Lead—Red	"
White	"
Linseed Oil	"
Lucol Oil	"
Metallic Paint	"
Ochre, Yellow	"
Putty	"
Umber—Burnt	"
Raw	"
Turpentine	*
Varnish	"
Whiting	"
Yellow Paint	"
Zinc White	"
Sundry Paints and Mixtures	† "
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.	
Brushes—Clothes	+ 25 per cent.
Hair	"
Nail	"
Shaving	"
Tooth	"
Various	"
Combs	+ † 10 per cent.
Cologne	+ † Spirit Duty.
Essential Oils—Cloves	10 per cent.
Lemon	"

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.	
Essential Oils—Mustard	10 per cent.
Rose	“
Various	“
Flesh Powders and Washes	25 per cent.
Florida Water	† Spirit Duty.
Hair Oil and Pomade.	† 25 per cent.
Soap—Toilet	* 10 per cent.
Tooth Powder, Paste, etc.	25 per cent.
Toilet Water, Violet, etc.	† Spirit Duty.
Various Perfumery, etc.	† “
Saddlery, Carts and Materials.	
Axles	* 10 per cent.
Axle Grease	“
Baby Carriages	25 per cent.
Bicycles	† 10 per cent.
Bridle Bits	* “
Bridles	* “
Bridle Heads and Reins.	* “
Buckles	† * “
Carriages	25 per cent.
Carts, Drayage or Agricultural.	* 10 per cent.
Enameled Duck and Drill.	* “
Girths and Cinches—Girths.	† * “
Cinches	* “
Horse Blankets	* “
Brushes	* “
Harness	* “
Harness Dressing	“
Oil	“
Horse Combs	* “
Collars	* “

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Saddlery, Carts and Materials.	
Saddles	† 10 per cent.
Saddle Trees	* “
Springs, Carriage	* “
Spurs	* “
Spur Leather	* “
Stirrups, wood	* “
Various	* “
Wagons	* “
Wheelbarrows	* “
Whips, Rawhide	* “
Various	* “
Various Saddlery	† *
Sheathing Metal.	
Sheathing Metal	* † 10 per cent.
Shooks and Containers.	
Bags, Cloth	† * † 10 per cent.
Paper	* “
Bagging	† * † “
Barrels, empty	* “
Casks, empty	* “
Iron Tanks	* “
Shooks, box	* “
Tanks, wood	* “
Various containers	† * † “
Spirits.	
Alcohol	† \$10.00 per gal.
Bay Rum	Spirit Duty.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Spirits.	
Bitters and Cordials	Spirit Duty.
Brandy	" " "
China Wines	" " "
Gin	" " "
Jamaica Ginger	" " "
†Mythelated Spirits	\$1.00 per gal.
Rum	Spirit Duty.
Whiskey	" " "
Vermouth	" " "
Stationery and Books.	
Albums	† * † 10 per cent.
Books, blank	* " "
Printed	* " "
Bookbinders' Material	* " "
Cards, blank	* " "
Playing	* " "
Cardboard	* " "
Envelopes	* " "
Ink—Writing	* " "
Printing	* " "
Mimeographs	* " "
Mucilage	* " "

†To those holding licenses, only.....

Spirit Duty Trall

1° to 21°, 15 cts per gallon

21° to 30°, \$2.00 per gallon

30° to 50°, \$3.50 per gallon

Over 50°, 10 cts each degree O. P.

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Stationery and Books.	
Paper—Printing	* 10 per cent.
Writing	* “
Sheets	* “
Blotting	* “
Typewriting	* “
Pencils—Lead	* “
Slate	* “
Pens	* “
Rubber Stamps	“
Sheet and Book Music	* “
Slates, Writing	* “
Tags and Labels—Tags	* “
Labels	* “
Types, Plates, Cuts	† “
Various Stationery	† * † “
Tea.	
Tea	10 per cent.
Tin and Tinware.	
Solder	10 per cent.
Tin—Ingots	“
Plates	“
Zinc	“
Sundry Tinware and Material	“
Tobacco and Cigars.	
Cigars, American	* \$10.00 per M.
European	“
Havana	“
Manila	“

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Tobacco and Cigars.	
Cigarettes	* 25 per cent.
Snuff	* + 15 per cent.
Tobacco	* + " "
Wines.	
California—Angelica	See Spirits.
Champagne	"
Claret	"
Madeira	"
Malaga	"
Muscat	"
Port	"
Reisling	"
Sherry	"
Tokay	"
White	"
Zinfandel	"
Sundry	"
European—Champagne	"
Claret	"
Madeira	"
Rhine Wines	"
Sherry	"
Sundry	"
Sake	"
After January 1, 1897, Wine under 18 per cent. strength Trall, made from grapes, free.	
After July 1, 1897, Sake pays , 9 per cent. to 14 per cent., 60 cts. per gallon; above 14 per cent. to 21 per cent., \$1.00 per gallon.	

* Free.

+ Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Sundry Merchandise.	
Aerated and Mineral Waters	10 per cent.
Art Goods and Artists' Materials	† * " " "
Bird Seed	* " "
Boxes and Cases	* " "
Buhach	* " "
Candy	25 per cent.
Charcoal	10 per cent. " "
Cigarette Paper	* " "
Cotton Waste	* " "
Curiosities	† * † " "
Chewing Gum	" "
Dyes	" "
Electric and Telephone Instruments and Materials	† * † " " *
Fertilizer	* *C. C.
Fireworks	25 per cent.
Firewood	* 10 per cent. " "
Hulls and Wrecks	† * " "
Joss Sticks and Paper	" "
Lubricating Compound	† * " "
Lacquered Ware	" "
Plants and Seeds	* † " "
Photographic Material	† " "
Cameras	† " "
Dry Plates	" "
Pipes—Tobacco	† * 25 per cent. " "
Pipe Stems and Cigar Holders	† " "
Private Effects	† * † C. C.
Scientific Instruments	† † 25 per cent.
Shoe Blacking and Dressing	10 per cent.
Trunks	* † 10 per cent. " "
Traveling Bags	* " "
Trunks and Bags	* " "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

RATES OF DUTY ON THE FOLLOWING GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	From Other Countries.
Sundry Merchandise.	
Tomb and Grave Stones.....	10 per cent.
Valises	* "
Wicker and Wicking.....	* "
Sundry Merchandise	†† "
Sundry Chinese Merchandise	†† "
Sundry Japanese Merchandise.....	† "
Parcels Post.	
Jewelry	25 per cent.
Watches and Cases	†† 10 per cent.
Various Goods	†*† "

* Free.

† Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

INDEX TO DIGEST.

	PAGE.
Inward Entry of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.....	1-2
Regulations	3-5
Market Value	5-6
Rules for Ascertaining Duty.....	6-8
Custom House Blanks	9-21
Articles Exempt from Duty by the Provisions of the Civil Code	22-23
Articles Free by Special Enactments.....	23-27
Restricting Importation of Firearms, Etc.....	27-28
Text of the Treaty of Reciprocity Between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.....	28-34
Custom House Guards	34-35
Bureau of Customs—Regulations for the Surveyor's De- partment	36-41
Custom House—Storage Regulations.....	42-45
Arrival and Entry of Vessels—Merchantmen.....	45-49
Departure of Vessels	49-50
Ports of Entry	50-51
Lighthouses	52-56
Port Regulations	56-61
Extracts from the Quarantine Laws and the Regulations of the Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands in Relation to Quarantine	61-65
Civil Code	65-74
Passports	74-77
Harbor Regulations	77-80
Boat Regulations	80-82
Registry of Hawaiian Vessels.....	82-86
Coasters	86-89
Marine Hospital Tax	89-90
List of Diplomatic and Consular Agents.....	91-95

DIGEST.

INWARD ENTRY OF GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE.

INVOICE.—The owner or consignee of goods, before obtaining a permit to discharge or land the same, shall furnish, under his oath to the Collector, a full statement of what is designed to be landed and sold or consumed, with the invoice price, costs and charges.

PENALTY.—When the cost and charges do not appear in the original invoice, two and one-half per cent. shall be added to the value of the invoice to cover the same, and on the total of which the duty shall be charged.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATE AS TO VALUE.—All invoices presented at the Custom House from any port within the consular jurisdiction of any Hawaiian Consul or Commercial Agent shall have attached the oath of the shipper that the invoice contains a true and faithful account of said goods, and their market value where the same were procured, which said oath shall be duly certified by said Consul or Commercial Agent.

PENALTY.—In event of a failure to comply with this requirement, the Collector will cause to be added to the amount of the invoice twenty-five per cent. and the duties shall be collected on said increased valuation.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATE, GOODS FREE BY TREATY.—Invoices of merchandise from the United States, to be entitled to exemption from duties under the provisions of the Treaty, must be accompanied by the Hawaiian Consular certificate that the articles are the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States.

BOND TO PRODUCE CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.—The Collector of Customs shall be authorized to grant a further time of six months to parties not having a Consular certified invoice, upon their filing a bond with good security, to produce the same within that time; the charge for which bond shall be two dollars.

DUTIES PAYABLE IN CASH.—The duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise shall be paid in cash.

BONDED GOODS.—Provided, however, that this shall not be construed to prevent goods, wares and merchandise of every description from being bonded under the direction and control of the Collectors of Customs, under such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

INSPECTION OF GOODS.—Every Collector shall have the power to order one or more packages out of every invoice of goods imported into these Islands, to be designated by him, to be sent to the Custom House for inspection or examination; and any master, owner, importer or consignee who shall refuse to obey any such order of any Collector, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

REGULATION.

On and after the first day of October, 1893, the duties on goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands must be paid in cash; bonds will no longer be granted.

JAS. B. CASTLE,

Collector General of Customs.

Honolulu, H. I., June 26, 1893.

REGULATION.

From and after date entries must be expressed in the currency of the United States, reduced from the equivalent values of foreign currencies heretofore established.

JAS. B. CASTLE,

Collector General of Customs.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, October 2, 1893.

REGULATION.

In accordance with Section 691 of the Civil Code, the Customs charges in the Appraiser's department are hereby prescribed as follows:

If the appraised value of merchandise subject to *ad valorem* duty exceeds by ten per cent. or more the value declared on the entry, then in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, the charge for appraisal shall equal twenty per cent. of the appraised value of such goods. If such excess shall be less than ten per cent. of the value

entered, the charge for appraisal will be \$5. Labor at the rate of 40 cents per ton. Cartage to be charged by the drayman directly to the importer.

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance, Honolulu, July 1st, 1894.

REGULATION.

On and after January 1st, 1896, importers, in making entry at the Custom House, will positively identify each case with its contents. * * * Failure to comply * * * will inevitably cause increased delay and expense before delivery of the goods.

JAS. B. CASTLE,
Collector General of Customs.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

REGULATION.

On and after September 1st, 1896, a regular Custom House blank will be provided for the withdrawal of goods from bond. Such blank when presented to be accompanied by the usual charges, *i. e.*, blank \$1.00; fee for filing, 50 cents.

F. B. McSTOCKER,
Deputy Collector General.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

REGULATION.

On and after January 1, 1897, importers making entry at the Custom House will file with their invoices, a receipted bill of lading covering the number of packages arriving per vessel for which entry is made.

F. B. McSTOCKER,
Deputy Collector General.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

MARKET VALUE.

All merchandise imported into the Republic of Hawaii must be invoiced when actually purchased at the foreign price actually paid for same. If goods are purchased at less than their market value, addition of the difference may be made by the importer at the time of entry, otherwise the same is susceptible of appraisement and charges thereon made in accordance therewith.

The foreign market value of merchandise is the price at which the goods are openly offered in the principal markets of the country from which they are exported to the Republic of Hawaii, and the price at which one can purchase same in the usual wholesale quantities for net cash at the time of exportation.

Merchandise consigned for the account of the foreign owner must be invoiced at the actual market value, that is, at the prices for which they could be purchased in the open market.

Invoices must be made out in full detail, showing the mark and number of each case and the exact contents of each package, and the exact cost or market value of each article, also showing separately, the cost of packing, in-

cluding boxes, carting, etc., drayage, commission, etc., in fact everything necessary for putting the merchandise in condition to ship.

Invoices must be made out in the currency of the country from which the goods come, reduced in a parallel column to the relative amount in United States Gold Coin.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING DUTY.

Specific provision by name of any article overrules general provisions.

If an article sought for is not found on the schedule, look for the material of which it is composed.

Duty is charged on all cartons, cases, crates, boxes and coverings of any kind where charges are made for the same, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the goods, wares and merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipping to the Republic of Hawaii, but is not charged upon insurance, prepaid freight or other charges accruing after goods are actually shipped.

Wearing apparel in actual use, or that has been in use, or that is necessary for the present comfort or convenience of the owner are free. Articles of clothing which have not been in actual use and are not necessary for the present comfort or convenience of the owner, are dutiable. Provided, however, sufficient new wearing apparel suitable to the present condition of life may be considered free when packed with clothing that has been in use.

Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment of the person arriving and accompanying the person arriving. This includes theatrical wardrobes of actors, when actually belonging to the actors, arriving with the same.

Personal effects, viz: Such articles as are worn on the person or used in connection therewith. This includes jewelry that has been worn and in use by the owner, but only one watch, for instance, would be passed with a single passenger.

Books, libraries, or parts of libraries (other than professional) that have been used abroad not less than one year.

Household effects, including horses and carriages that have been used abroad not less than one year; bicycles, personally used or in possession abroad, if accompanying the passenger.

Free entry of the above articles is conditional upon the fact that same have actually been in use by the importer for a period of not less than one year, and that they are not merchandise or intended for sale, but are simply the personal property in use and intended for the use of the person bringing them in.

Upon the arrival of vessels the Custom House officers will furnish blanks to passengers who will carefully fill them out, giving full and true details of everything they have with them. If a family is arriving the senior member may include everything belonging to the family on one declaration. Particular attention is called to the fact that whenever an article subject to duty is found in baggage, which was not at the time of making entry mentioned by the person making the entry it shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage it shall be found shall forfeit and pay five times the value of such article.

The exemption from duty of household effects, books, etc., that have been in use not less than one year is not limited to those actually brought by passengers, but may be imported after the passengers' arrival, in which case they must be properly certified to before the Hawaiian Consul at the place nearest their origin. All of the aforesaid goods require

entering on a Custom House blank designated as "Civil Code."

All goods free by Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States require to be entered on Custom House blanks designated "Free by Treaty."

All goods subject to duty on Custom House blanks designated "Dutiable."

All goods intended for Entry in Bond on blanks designated "Entry for Warehousing."

All goods intended to be transshipped from one vessel to another, and not to be landed for consumption in the Hawaiian Islands, "Transit Entry."

All goods intended to be forwarded in bond from port of landing to other ports within the Hawaiian Islands, "Transportation Entry."

All goods intended for export for benefitted drawbacks, and having been in charge of an officer of the Customs continuously since landing, "Outward Entry."

9

ENTRY FREE BY CIVIL CODE—FOR ALL ARTICLES FREE BY CIVIL CODE (OR
SPECIAL ENACTMENTS.)

ENTRY FREE BY CIVIL CODE. No.

Invoice of Goods Exempt from Duty by the Provisions of the Civil Code Imported by John Doe
on the 15th day of December, 1896, in the S. S. Australia of which Houdlette is Master, from San
Francisco, entered at the Custom House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 15th
day of December, 1896.

Marks and Nos.	Quantities.	Packages.	Contents. (To be Specified.)	Place of Origin.	Value in Currency of U. S. Origin	Value in U. S. Gold Coin
J. D.	1018	Bags.	Bonemeal, 141,010 lbs.	U. S.	\$675 82	\$675 82
Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.						

I, John Doe, do solemnly swear, that the Entry now subscribed in my name and delivered by me
to the Collector of Customs, contains a true account of all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported for
me, or on my account, or on account of any person, or of any house of trade or partnership in which
I am concerned at this Port or its dependencies, upon which I claim Exemption from Duty, in accord-
ance with the Provisions of the Civil Code relating to Fertilizers, in the S. S. Australia, whereof
Houdlette is Master, from San Francisco, that the said Entry contains a just and true account in full
of the cost thereof, including all charges as per Original Invoice.

(Signed) JOHN DOE.

ENTRY FREE BY TREATY—FOR ALL GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF RECIPROCITY.

ENTRY FREE BY TREATY. No.

Invoice of Goods Exempt from Duty by the Provisions of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States of America, imported by E. B. Turner on the 10th day of June, 1896, in the bark S. N. Castle, of which Hubbard is Master, from San Francisco, entered at the Custom House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 10th day of June, 1896.

Marks and Nos	Quantities.	Packages.	Contents. (To be Specified.)	(As per statement attached)	Place of Origin.	Value (As per Invoice.)

Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I, E. B. Turner, do solemnly swear that the Entry now subscribed in my name and delivered by me to the Collector of Customs, contains a true account of all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported for me or on my account, or on account of any person, or of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, at this Port or its dependencies, upon which I claim Exemption from Duty in accordance with the Provisions of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States of America, in the bark S. N. Castle, whereof Hubbard is Master, from San Francisco, that the said Entry contains a just and true account in full of the cost thereof, including all charges as per Original Invoice

(Signed) E. B. TURNER.

Marks' and Nos. E. B. T Hon.	Quantity of Packets. 8 20	Description of Packets. Rags Boxes	Contents, (To be Specified.) Potatoes, 850 lbs. Apples. Con Cert	Place of Origin. United States " " "	Value. (As per Invoice.) \$ 5 83 24 00 3 00 \$ 32 83
12.9-28	782 783	2 10	Boxes Bales	Cotton Prints, 12,790 yds. Cotton Sheetings, 18,700 yds. Charges Con Cert	" " " " " " " "
	60	Bbls.		Lubricating Oil, 3000 gals. Charges Con Cert	" " " " " "
	50 100 100	Cases " "	Lard, 5 lb. tins, 3000 lbs. Lunch Tongue, 200 doz. Salmon, 400 doz. Charges Con Cert	" " " " " " " "	1400 00 1 00 4 00 1405 00
					200 00 425 00 400 00 2 50 4 00 1031 50
					\$ 3372 25
			350		

DUTIABLE ENTRY—FOR ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
SUBJECT TO DUTY.

DUTIABLE ENTRY. No.

Invoice of Merchandise, imported by John Smith, on the 17th day of November, in the S. S. Australia, whereof Houdlette is Master, from San Francisco, entered at the Custom House, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 17th day of November, 1896.

Marks and Nos.	Quantities.	Pack-ages.	Contents (To be specified.)	Place of origin.	Value in Currency of country of origin.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Rate of Duty.
			(As per statement attached.)	U. S. A. England. Germany. France. England.	\$216 90 £63 14 4 Mks. 1667 80 Frds. 2312 £113 15 1 1 0 0	\$216 90 310 29 383 59 438 51	
			Less freight and prepaid insurance.....		£112 15 1	549 11 1,898 40 47 33	
			Total value of invoice				\$1,940 73
			Total				

In all cases where commission is not included in invoice, 2½ per cent. is added by law.

	VALUE.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
(Description of and Value in U. S. Gold Coin—including commission—of Goods paying A. V. 10 per cent....)	\$1,365.91	\$36.59
3 M Cigars.....	" 15 " "	
100 pair Kid Gloves.....	" 25 " "	
specific, \$10 per M	362.13
specific, 25 cents per pair	58.94
		30.00
		153.75
Total value	1,940.73	
Total duty		\$282.12
Entry fee		1.50
Total.....		\$283.62

I, John Smith, do solemnly swear that the Entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the Collector of Customs, contains a true account of all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, which are subject to duty, imported for sale for me, or on my account, or on account of any person, or of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, at this port, or any of its dependencies, in the S. S. Australia, whereof Houdette is Master, from San Francisco ; that the said Entry contains a just and true account in full of the cost thereof, including all charges as per original invoice.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Marks and N. s.	Quantity of Pkgs	Description of pkgs (To be specified)	Place of origin.	Value in currency of country of origin	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Rate of Duty.
J S	10 25 1	Cases " " Bbl.	U. S. A.	\$ 30 00 170 75 14 15 1 00 1 00	\$ 30 00 170 75 14 15 1 00 1 00	10 per ct. " " " " " " " "
Hon	2 1	Cases Case " "	England	£30 19 9 26 11 5 5 7 0 11 2 5 0	150 91 129 40 26 05 2 71 1 22	10 per ct. 10 " " 25 " " 10 " " 10 "
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{6}$		Silk hats, 50 dozen 12 pcs. blue serge, 320 yards. 100 pcs. white cotton lace Charges Consular certificate		63 14 4		
146	1	Case	Germany	Mks. 1,197 40 200 00 250 00 12 00 8 40	275 40 46 00 57 50 2 76 1 93	10 per ct. 25 " " \$10 per M 10 per ct. 10 "
7 9	1 1	" " 2 paintin's 3000 German cigars Charges Consular certificate		1,667 80		
17	1	Case	France	Frances 1,500 800 6 6	281 25 150 00 1 13 1 13	25 per ct. 25 cts pair 10 per ct. 10 "
18	1	Case	England	£111 18 11 11 2 1 0 0 1 5 0	545 18 2 71 4 87 1 22	10 per ct. 10 " " 10 " " 10 "
				113 15 1		
						\$1,898 27
					44	

ENTRY FOR WAREHOUSING—TO BE USED FOR GOODS INTENDED TO BE ENTERED
IN BOND.

ENTRY FOR WAREHOUSING. No.

Invoice of Merchandise, imported by Joseph Jones on the 30th day of October, 1896, in the Alden Besse, whereof Potter is Master, from San Francisco, entered at the Custom House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, the 30th day of October, 1896, and which are intended for entry in Bond.

Marks and Nos.	Quantities.	Packages.	Contents. (To be Specified.)	Gauge as per Invoice.	Place of Origin.	Value as per Invoice.
X J H	No. $\frac{1}{5}$	4 Cases Bbl.	Brandy Whiskey	2 1-5 gal. per cs. 33 grais.	United States Great Britain	\$27 50 57 10 \$84 60

Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I, Joseph Jones, do solemnly swear, that the Entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the Collector of Customs, Honolulu, contains a true account of all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, which are subject to duty, and which are intended to be placed in bond in charge of the Collector of Customs imported for sale for me, or on my account, or on account of any person, or of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, at this port, or any of its dependencies, in the Alden Besse, whereof Potter is Master, from San Francisco, that the said Entry contains a just and true account in full of the cost thereof, including all charges as per Original Invoice.

(Signed) JOSEPH JONES.

**TRANSIT ENTRY—FOR MERCHANDISE INTENDED TO BE TRANSSHIPPED FROM ONE
VESSEL TO ANOTHER.**

Price of Blank and Stamp, \$1.00.

TRANSIT ENTRY. No. ----

Entry of Merchandise, intended to be Transshipped from whaling bark Gayhead, arrived 17th day of November, 1896, whereof C. H. Toley is Master, on board of S. S. Australia, whereof Houdlette is Master.

Marks and Nos.	Quantities.	Packages.	Contents. (To be Specified.)	Value. (As per Invoice.)
John Andrews, San Francisco, Cal.	19	Bds.	Whalebone, 2010 lbs	\$6974.50

Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I, E. B. Evans, do solemnly swear, that the above Entry contains a true account of all goods or articles, with the Invoice or estimated value thereof, intended to be transshipped by me, on board S. S. Australia, whereof Houdlette is Master, and that they are truly intended to be exported by me in said vessel to the Port of San Francisco, and are not intended to be landed in these Islands.

(Signed) E. B. EVANS.

TRANSPORTATION ENTRY—FOR MERCHANDISE INTENDED TO BE TRANSPORTED IN BOND, ARRIVING ON FOREIGN VESSEL AND INTENDED TO BE TRANSSHIPPED TO ANY OTHER PORT IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Price of Blank and Stamp, \$1.00.

TRANSPORTATION ENTRY. No.

Entry of Merchandise, intended to be Transported in Bond from on board the S. S. Monowai, whereof Carey is Master, to the order of M. Grant, Port of Kahului, Island of Maui.

Marks and Nos.	Quantities.	Packages.	Contents. (To be specified.)	Value. (As per Invoice.)
M. Grant No. 1	1	Box.	Manila Cigars, 13,000	\$197.60

Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I, John Peter, do solemnly swear, that the above Entry contains a true account of all goods or articles, with the Invoice or estimated value thereof, intended to be transported by me, to the order of M. Grant, Port of Kahului, Island of Maui, and that the aforesaid goods or articles will be duly entered on arrival at the port of destination herein stated.

(Signed) JOHN PETER.

OUTWARD ENTRY—FOR ALL GOODS ENTERED IN BOND AND WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT.

OUTWARD ENTRY.

No.

Of Merchandise, intended to be Exported by Sam Sun, on board the U. S. S. Alert, whereof Hartford is Master, for and which were imported on the 19th day of October, 1896, by Sam Sun, in the S. S. Coptic, from Hongkong, for benefit of drawback.

Marks and Nos,	Quantities.	Packages,	Contents (To be Specified.)	Value. (As per Invoice.)
S. S. 380	1	Case	Manila Cigars, 2500	\$41 50

Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I, Sam Sun, do solemnly swear, that the articles specified in the above Entry were imported in the S. S. Coptic, of which Sealby was Master, from Hongkong, that they were duly entered at this Port; that they have been stored under the direction of the Collector of Customs at this Port since the 19th day of October, 1896, and that they are not intended to be re-landed at these Islands.

(Signed) SAM SUN.

SHORTAGE ENTRY—FOR GOODS ENTERED AS ARRIVED BUT ARRIVING AT A LATER DATE.

SHORTAGE ENTRY.

S. Baker & Co, would request that a Shortage Permit be issued for the following goods, entered on the 26th day of October, 1896, by the S. S. Australia, of which Houldlette is Master, from San Francisco, and are now arrived on board the S. S. Australia, of which Houldlette is Master, from San Francisco, this 16th day of November, 1896.

Marks and Nos.	Quantities.	Packages.	(To be Specified.)	Place of Origin.	Value in U. S. Currency of Origin.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.
S. B. & Co, 74 75	2 10	Cases "	Tobacco Condensed Milk	U. S. G. B.	\$75 80 £9 4 6	\$75 80 \$44 92

Port of Honolulu,

December 10th, 1896.

(Signed) S. BAKER & CO.

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW FROM BOND—TO BE USED WHERE GOODS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM BOND FOR CONSUMPTION, OR TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW FROM BOND. No.

To the Collector of Customs:

SIR:—Permission is hereby requested to } Transfer in Bond to Account } Smith, Jones & Co.,
the following articles : } Withdraw from Bond for }

Marks and Nos.	Quantity	Pack-ages.	Contents.	Imported by	Vessel.	Arrived.	Gallons, Case or Barrel.	Duties Case or Bbl.	Total Duties.
S. J. & Co.	1 5 2	Case Bbls. Casks	Old Tom Gin St. Louis Beer O. K. H. Whiskey	Us. " " John Brown.	Sloica S. G. Wilder Holliswood	Oct., 1896 Sept., " March,	2½ Gallons 6 Doz. Quis. 20 Gallons	\$ 8.75 2.40 70.00	\$ 8.75 12.00 140.00
	8								\$160.75

Port of Honolulu, 9th day of December, 1896.

I, John Smith, do solemnly swear that the foregoing application now subscribed in my name and delivered by me to the Collector of Customs contains a full and true account of all Wares or Merchandise now sought to be withdrawn from bond by me, or on my account, or on account of any person or any house of trade, or any partnership in which I am concerned, together with all duties to which such goods are now subject.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

CORRECTION SHEET—TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE CONSIGNEE IN CASE OF THE OMISSION OF AN ARTICLE OR AN ERROR IN VALUATION ON PREVIOUS ENTRY, AND BEFORE FULL DELIVERY OF VESSEL.

Correction Sheet.

To Entry of the 18th day of November, 1896, John Adams importer by S. S. Australia, Houdlette Master, corrected this 28th day of November, 1896.

MARKS AND NUMBERS.	QUANTITIES.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
J. A. 779 780	2 Boxes	Axle grease $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	\$4 50 0 11 ----- \$4 61
	10 per cent.	4.61 .46	

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS, Importer.

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL CODE.

SECTION 467. All foreign diplomatic agents, received and acknowledged as such by the Government shall enjoy the exemption from duties upon stores and supplies imported for their private use and consumption, allowed by their respective nations to foreign diplomatic agents of the same rank, and accredited in the same manner.

SECTION 516. * * * No import duty whatever shall be levied upon any naval stores or supplies belonging to any foreign Government, when imported and used as such; * * * nor upon any oil, bone or other products of the sea, being the catch of a duly registered Hawaiian vessel. And provided also that the Minister of Finance may, upon special application, allow any of the following articles to be imported free of duty, viz: Seeds, roots and plants imported to be sown or planted in this kingdom, plows and hoes, and other implements of husbandry imported by any agriculturists, or body of agriculturists for their own use, steam engines, sugar mills, coffee mills and other machinery for the promotion and facilitating of agriculture, imported by any agriculturists or body of agriculturists for their own use; horses, mares, bulls, cows, sheep, swine and other domestic animals, birds and bees imported for the purpose of improving or extending the breeds of these animals within this Republic.

SECTION 517, PARAGRAPH 6. * * * No impost duty shall be levied on goods or other articles imported for the use of the Government, naval stores and supplies belonging to a foreign government, when imported and used as such; goods imported for the private use and consumption of foreign diplomatic representatives; goods allowed by foreign treaties to be introduced free by whaleships; profes-

sional books, implements and tools of trade in actual use of persons from abroad, and not intended for sale; old household effects in use abroad by those bringing them, and not for sale; wearing apparel, not merchandise, in use of persons arriving at Hawaiian ports; personal household effects, not merchandise, of subjects of the Hawaiian kingdom dying abroad; oil, bone, fish or other products of the sea being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels, and goods, wares and merchandise exported to a foreign country, and brought back in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback has been allowed: provided also, that the Minister of Finance may allow the following articles to be imported free of duty on application for that purpose: Trees, shrubs, bulbs, roots, plants and seeds when not intended for sale as merchandise; gold and silver coins; philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges; specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology and other natural sciences, for the use of schools and colleges; all books, maps and charts procured abroad under the direction of the Board of Education, for the use of schools; models of invention, if not fitted for use; bees, birds and fowls, horses, mares, asses, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, swine and other animals intended for improving the breeds of such animals.

ARTICLES FREE BY SPECIAL ENACTMENTS.

PLATE AND PIG IRON.—"From and after the publication of this Act, plate iron of one-eighth of an inch in thickness and upwards, and pig iron, shall be admitted duty free when imported into this Kingdom."—Laws of 1862, page 30.

COAL.—"That from and after the publication of this Act, Coal, when imported into this Kingdom, shall be free of

duty. Approved this 31st day of December, A. D. 1864."—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 141.

HAWAIIAN PUBLICATIONS.—"That all books, pamphlets, and other publications in the Hawaiian language, published abroad and imported into this Kingdom, shall be admitted free of duty." Act of 1868.—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 141.

SHEATHING COPPER AND METAL.—"That sheathing copper, and all descriptions of sheathing metal, used in covering the bottoms of vessels, is hereby declared to be admitted free of duty." Act of 1868.—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 141.

MATERIALS USED IN TANNING.—"That from and after the passage of this Act, oak-bark, catechu, and other substances containing "tannin," and used in the process of tanning, when imported into this kingdom, shall be free of duty." Approved this 22d day of June, A. D. 1868.—Compiled Laws 1884, page 142.

TRANSMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE BY ELECTRICITY.—"And all and every article, goods, wares and merchandise appertaining to the building of such telegraphic line or lines, and the transmission of intelligence by electricity; and such articles and merchandise shall be exempt from duties, and the vessel or vessels chartered, or otherwise specially engaged in the laying or maintenance of a telegraphic line or lines, shall be exempt from all port charges, except pilotage."—Sec. 2, Chap. XLV., Laws of 1874; Compiled Laws, 1884, page 567.

FERTILIZERS, ETC.—"Fertilizers of every description, whether natural or manufactured, applicable to the soil, and all materials to be used solely and exclusively for the manufacture of fertilizers, shall be admitted duty free when imported into this Kingdom."—Chap. IV., Laws of 1890, page 9.

“* * * Said North Pacific Phosphate and Fertilizer Company is authorized to import free of duty all machinery, plant and materials to be used by it in said mining or manufacturing operations, and in the equipment of works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of fertilizers.” Sec. 3, Act 23, Laws of 1893, page 52.

SOUTH SEA IMPORTS.—“Live stock, firewoods, cocoanuts, copra, cocoanut oil, cocoa and other fibres, fans and other articles made of palm leaf, corals, pearl shells, specimens of natural history, ethnological specimens and nuts, when imported into this Kingdom shall be free of duty.”—Chap. XXVII., Laws of 1886, page 46.

TO ENCOURAGE TOBACCO CULTURE.—“No impost, tax or duty of any kind or nature shall be levied or imposed upon the buildings, machinery, land, or products therefrom, that is to say, crops of tobacco raised by said W. H. Cornwell and his associates and assigns, produced or manufactured in or upon said Hawaiian Islands or any thereof, either for the cultivation, manufacture, purchase, sale or export of the same, for the period of fifteen years. The right to levy or impose such impost tax or duty for such period of time being hereby waived.”—Sec. 1, Chap. LXIV., Laws of 1890, page 128.

SOAP MANUFACTURE.—“For the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of all kinds of soap in the Hawaiian Kingdom, the following articles, caustic soda, sal soda, oil of sassafras, palm oil and borax, when imported for use in the manufacture of soap, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Collector General of Customs, approved by the Minister of Finance.”—Sec. 1, Chap. LIII., Laws of 1892, page 82.

TO ENCOURAGE COFFEE AND RAMIE CULTURE.—“* * * For the term of ten years from the date hereof, all coffee trees and ramie plants, and all coffee and ramie

produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, appliances, tools and buildings used exclusively in the care, cultivation or preparation of coffee or ramie for market, shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes and import duties.”—Sec. 1, Chap. LVIII., Laws of 1892, page 125.

TO ENCOURAGE FRUIT CULTURE AND THE MANUFACTURE OF PRESERVES FOR EXPORT.—“* * *

For the term of ten years from the date hereof * * * all tools, machinery or appliances to be used exclusively in canning or preserving fruit, or for the manufacture of jams, jellies, or fruit syrups, or for the manufacture of containers for the same, and also all containers for use in connection therewith, and the material for making them, during the period mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, may be imported into this Kingdom free of duty. Provided, however, that the exemption herein provided shall not apply to or in respect of any tools, machinery or appliances used in the propagation, harvesting, curing or canning of any fruits or fruit product which may be introduced into the United States free of duty, or upon the payment of duty not exceeding fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*. The Minister of Finance may make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the terms of this Act.”—From Secs. 1 and 2, Chap. LIX., Laws of 1892, page 126.

TO PROMOTE THE OBJECTS OF THE BISHOP MUSEUM.—“All books and specimens and all materials required for the management and increase of the collections of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum shall be imported free of all duties, upon the sworn certificate of one of the trustees of the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, appointed in pursuance of and under the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, that such articles are imported for the use of the Museum connected with the Kamehameha school, and for no other purpose.”

"All alcohol required in the preservation of specimens for the sole and special use of said museum and for no other purpose shall, upon the sworn certificate of one of the trustees mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, be withdrawn from the Custom House in Honolulu free of all duty."—Secs. 1 and 2 of Act 10, Laws of 1894, page 27.

TO EXEMPT CANAIGRE AND FIBRE CROPS.—"For the term of ten years from the date hereof, all canaigre and fibre crops, and all preparations and extracts of canaigre and all vegetable fibres produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, appliances, tools and buildings, used exclusively in the care, cultivation or preparation of canaigre and fibre plants shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes and import duties."—Section 1, Act 7, Laws of 1895, page 10.

WINES UNDER 18 PER CENT. ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH.—"And during the said five years, beginning with the said first day of January, A. D. 1897, no duties shall be levied, collected or paid on any wines imported into the Republic of Hawaii, made from the juice of the grape, which wines are of less than eighteen per cent. (18 per cent.) of alcoholic strength."—Sec. 1, Act 62, Laws of 1896, page 205.

RESTRICTING IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS, ETC.

"The importation into the Hawaiian Islands of firearms, ammunition, dynamite, giant powder and similar explosive substances, except by the Government, is hereby prohibited; provided, however, that the Executive Council may upon application, allow the importation of such goods at their discretion, subject to the legal duties thereon."—Sec. 1, Laws of 1893, page 22.

REGULATIONS.

FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.—Permit to import the same must be procured from the Marshal or his Deputy. All firearms and ammunition, being the personal property of passengers arriving from foreign ports will be held by the Collector of Customs until permitted by the Marshal.

GROWING TREES AND PLANTS.—All growing trees and plants with soil attached before being landed must be inspected by the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall certify that the same are free from blight or disease of any kind.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—All spirituous liquors before delivery must be accompanied by the certificate of the official gauger showing the alcoholic strength of the same.

ANIMALS.—No animals arriving from any foreign port to be taken from the wharf or landing, nor any portion of the food or water to be removed from the wharf or landing until the inspecting officer shall have inspected and passed the same.

TEXT OF THE TREATY OF RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Whereas, by the advice and approval of the Legislature of our Kingdom, we did enter into a convention with the United States of America on the subject of Commercial Reciprocity, which said Convention was concluded and signed by our Plenipotentiaries and the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, at the City of Washington, on the 30th day of January, 1875, and as amended by the contracting parties is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King

of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred like powers on Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Honorable Henry A. P. Carter, member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all ports of the United States free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Arrow-root; bananas; castor oil; nuts;
Hides and skins, undressed;
Rice;
Pulu;
Seeds, plants, shrubs or trees;

Muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island Sugar,"

Syrups of sugar cane; melado and molasses;

Tallow;

Vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Agricultural implements; animals;

Beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh, smoked, or preserved meats;

Boots and shoes; bricks, lime and cement;

Butter, cheese, lard, tallow, bullion;

Coal, cordage, naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified;

Copper and composition sheathing, nails and bolts;

Cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed;

Doors, sashes and blinds;

Eggs;

Fish and oysters and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof;

Fruits, nuts and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved;

Grain, flour, meal and bran, bread and breadstuffs of all kinds;

Hardware; harness and all manufactures of leather;

Hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed;

Hoop iron and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads, or sprigs;

Ice; iron and steel and manufactures thereof;

Leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and unmanufactured, in whole or in part;

Machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof;

Oats and hay;

Paper, stationery and books, and all manufactures of paper, or of paper and wood;

Petroleum, and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes;

Plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds;

Rice;

Sugar, refined or unrefined; salt, soap, starch;

Shooks, staves and headings;

Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured;

Textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than ready-made clothing;

Wool, and manufactures of wool other than ready-made clothing;

Wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage;

Wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal, except furniture either upholstered or carved, and carriages.

ARTICLE III.

The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this Convention, are the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands respectively, shall be established under such rule and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE IV.

No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands, or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty under the first and second articles of this Convention. It is agreed on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of, or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty hereby secured to the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States

of America. Such assent having been given, and the ratifications of the Convention having been exchanged, as provided in Article VI., the Convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present Convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington the thirtieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five.

[Seal] HAMILTON FISH.

[Seal] ELISHA H. ALLEN.

[Seal] HENRY A. P. CARTER.

And whereas, the said Convention, as amended, was ratified by ourselves on the 17th of April, 1875, and by His Excellency the President of the United States of America on the 31st of May, 1875, and the said ratifications were exchanged at the City of Washington, June 3d, 1875.

Now, therefore, we do proclaim and make public the same, to the end that every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by every person within our Kingdom. And the said Convention shall go into effect as soon as intelligence is received that the Government of the

United States has made the necessary provisions for carrying it into operation.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and caused the seal of our Kingdom to be affixed this 17th day of June, A. D. 1876.

[Seal]

KALAKAUA R.

By the King: W. L. GREEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The foregoing treaty was extended for a further term of seven years from the date of the exchange of ratification thereof; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice of its wish to terminate the same.

Signed at Washington Dec. 6th, 1884, ratified Jan. 20, 1895.

CUSTOM HOUSE GUARDS.

LANDING OFFICER.—The Collector shall provide an officer to be present on board any vessel during her discharge, to superintend the landing of the goods, and see that no other or greater amount of goods are landed than is set forth on the permit.

GOVERNMENT SEALS AND PENALTY FOR BREAKING.—He may affix the seals of the Government, where necessary, on and in such vessels, and if any seals affixed by him, or by any officer of Customs, shall be broken or destroyed, or otherwise tampered with or removed by any person not authorized by law to break or remove the same, except when made necessary through danger of the elements,

then the vessel upon, or in which such breaking, destroying, tampering with, or removing of such Government seals is done, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars as penalty, and every person convicted of breaking, destroying, tampering with, or removing such seals without lawful authority so to do, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed one year, or a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

IMPORTED GOODS NOT TAKEN FROM WHARF.—In case of freight being left on the wharf after hours of discharging, such freight shall be sent to bond at expense of consignee, or a guard placed by Custom House on such freight at expense of vessel, at option of Port Surveyor.

COMMANDERS OF VESSELS TO PROMPTLY FURNISH ALL INFORMATION DESIRED.—It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel, when boarded by an officer of the Customs, to furnish him promptly with any and all information which he may require in regard to the vessel, her cargo, stores, passengers, etc., and exhibit for his inspection her manifest, register, clearance or other papers relating to the same.

TIME ALLOWED FOR DISCHARGE OF CARGO.—Every vessel of not more than five hundred tons shall be allowed six days, and every vessel of five hundred tons and upwards shall be allowed twelve days after entry in which to discharge; but, for all days in excess, the compensation of the officer superintending the landing of the cargo shall be a charge against the vessel. Sundays and holidays shall not be counted in the number of days allowed for discharge at the expense of the Government.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.**REGULATIONS FOR THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.****SURVEYOR.**

The Surveyor is the out-door executive officer of the port, and is under the immediate supervision of the Collector. He assigns to duty and supervises the force of Inspectors, District Guards, Guards, Specials, etc. He boards and takes charge of vessels arriving from foreign ports, supervises the discharge of their cargoes, and the lading of merchandise exported or transferred in bond. And after ascertaining the name of the vessel and master and port of departure, in each case to examine the documents relating to the vessel, her clearance, manifest of cargo, store and passenger lists, verifying the same by actual examination, and to seal or otherwise secure the hatches and openings till the necessary permits for unlading can be granted and a discharging officer assigned to the vessel. To make a full and complete report every morning to the Collector, together with the arrivals and departures, names and denominations of vessels, masters' names, from whence arrived, laden or in ballast, and to what nation belonging. To examine whether the goods imported in any vessel and the delivery thereof corresponds, according to the Inspector's returns, with the permits and other orders for landing the same.

OFFICERS DESIGNATED AS INSPECTORS.

Inspectors are assigned to vessels for the purpose of examining the cargoes and superintending the unlading and storing or delivering thereof. They must report at their several places for duty not later than 6:45 a. m., and when on

duty must be in uniform as designated, and a neat appearance preserved.

The delivery of freight, parcels or packages, excepting by permit, or upon an order of the Surveyor, is strictly prohibited. They will endeavor to save the owners of goods the cost of sending their merchandise to warehouses, by retaining them until the owner can obtain a permit, providing that such retention does not delay the unloading of other goods, or is not beyond the period named in the general orders. They will seize all goods imported in violation of law, and immediately upon the landing of Beer, Ale, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Alcohol, or products thereof, notify the official gauger, and delivery of such goods must be withheld until released by him. They will see that goods are properly separated, assorted and arranged on the wharves for prompt delivery. Will send with each load of goods to Appraiser or Bonded Stores an unsigned receipt, with time of delivery, and describing the marks, numbers and supposed contents of the packages, and require the same to be returned with the signature and time of receipt of the officer in charge of warehouses thereupon, before again employing the drayman to whom the receipt was entrusted. Should any alterations of quantity appear on the receipt when returned, Inspectors will notify the Surveyor, who will personally verify its correctness. Arms, ammunition and goods of a combustible or dangerous nature must not be allowed to remain on the wharf over night, nor must delivery thereof be allowed until properly released by an order from the Marshal's office. Animals, plants and articles requiring special inspection shall be withheld from delivery until inspection shall have been made by the proper officer, and a certificate furnished therefor. All goods entered for Bond must be delivered thereto at the earliest practicable moment, and all goods intended

for delivery to the Bonded or Appraiser's Stores must be so delivered by bonded draymen only.

They will not leave their vessels for any cause, without the consent of the Surveyor, nor go below deck, nor leave at night without closing hatches and locking and sealing them, so as to prevent the landing of cargo during their absence, nor until relieved by the night Inspector or District Guard, and call the attention of the latter to goods remaining on the wharves. In all cases where seals shall have been put upon a vessel, the officer placing such seals shall notify the officer in charge of the vessel of such fact, and the responsibilities pertaining thereto. They will cancel and remove all Customs seals before delivering goods, not destined for further transportation under security of such seals, and will report all cases in which Customs seals appear to have been improperly manipulated.

It is incumbent upon Inspectors to check out the cargo, identify it by marks and numbers, and to enter in a book to be known as a discharging book, a record of all permits or orders for the delivery of goods, showing the names of the persons in whose behalf the permits or orders are granted. The discharging book of each cargo is to be duly signed and delivered to the Surveyor as soon as the vessel is fully discharged, and as soon as practicable they will render a full and complete return of such discharge to the Surveyor, which shall agree with the discharging book, and be supported by the permits and other orders of discharge, and the acknowledgments of delivery as vouchers. Inspectors will make report of goods remaining on board their vessels after the expiration of the authorized time for discharge, in order that the Collector may take possession of such goods as unclaimed. Before reporting their vessel as fully discharged they will make a careful personal examination of all parts of such vessel.

OFFICERS DESIGNATED AS DISTRICT GUARDS.

District Guards on day duty, must be in their respective districts during such hours as the Surveyor may direct, and when on duty must be in uniform as designated, and a neat appearance preserved.

They will have general supervision of all vessels coming into their districts, and will report all discovered violations of the laws and regulations to the Surveyor. They are to make examinations as often as necessary of vessels coming into their districts. They will inspect the securing and sealing of hatches and openings of all vessels from foreign ports, and retain the custody of the same until relieved. They will see that a correct and full record or daily report is made in day book at the Surveyor's office, the condition of cargo, not discharged, partly discharged or wholly discharged. Also to enter an account of all vessels entering or leaving port, time and stations of guards. Will superintend searching parties, the shipment of merchandise exported or transportation of goods in Bond, and that there is no abstraction of any portion of contents thereof, and general supervision of guards under direction of the Surveyor. To keep themselves informed of the time when steamers are expected, so they may be ready for duty. To assist the Surveyor as boarding officers, and obey such other instructions as the Surveyor may give.

District Guards on night duty shall report at their respective places during such hours as the Surveyor may direct, and while on duty must be in uniform as designated, and a neat appearance preserved.

They will have full charge of the districts to which they may be assigned. They are required to keep a vigilant watch over the vessels, seals, stores or merchandise whose custody is committed to them, and make such examinations as often as necessary, and prevent the landing between sunset and sunrise of any merchandise, from any vessel, unless the same

is done by proper authority and under the supervision of a day Inspector, and to protect the bonded stores and merchandise from robbery or the unlawful removal of merchandise therefrom, or from any wharf or place on which the same may be deposited. They are required to stop any person or persons who may leave any vessel, storehouse or wharf in their custody, and if they have reasonable cause to suspect that such person or persons are attempting to smuggle, they will examine such person or persons, and any package of any kind in his or their possession. Such searches should be made, if possible, in the presence of another officer or citizen. They are directed to question any person who may attempt to go on board of vessels, and to satisfy themselves of his right to go on board.

They are required to arrest any person or persons in the act of smuggling, and to call for the assistance of the police or of citizens to aid them in so doing, and to seize and take possession of such goods which have been smuggled or illegally landed from any vessel during the night. To have full charge and supervision of all Guards on duty, to aid and assist them in the discharge of their duty, and to observe such other instructions as may be communicated to them by the Surveyor in strict confidence. They must not leave their patrol for any cause, unless in the performance of duty or relieved by a properly authorized officer. They are required to keep a strict watch upon any small boat which may come along or near any wharf or vessel under their charge. To put in writing a full and complete record in blotter in Surveyor's office, the stations of guards, arrivals and departures of vessels, and all other matters of importance that may have transpired during their watch.

OFFICERS DESIGNATED AS GUARDS.

Guards must be in uniform as prescribed, and which must be worn at all times when on duty, and a neat appearance preserved (excepting when on special searching parties). They must be prompt and attentive to duty, and shall not leave their post or patrol for any cause excepting when properly relieved. They will prevent the delivery of any parcel or packages, excepting when properly released or upon an order from the Surveyor, and shall observe such other instructions as may be communicated to them from time to time.

General powers of search and seizure are conferred by law upon all Customs officers. Due diligence and care will therefore be used to prevent the landing of any goods from on board any vessel without due authorization therefor. They are expected to use their best endeavors to prevent any infractions or violations of the Customs Laws, the illegal delivery of goods or the abstraction of contents of packages committed to their care. They will, as far as practicable, guard all approaches to the vessel in their charge, satisfying themselves as to the propriety of persons boarding or leaving the same, and at all times by constant and watchful care in the performance of duty protect the revenue and laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

Officers should familiarize themselves with their duties, and in performance of said duties conform strictly to the requirements of these regulations which may concern them, and any violation of the above instructions will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Honolulu, H. I. May 1, 1896.

CUSTOM HOUSE.**STORAGE REGULATIONS.**

The expense of putting in, stowing and taking out of stores will be borne by the importers or owners.

Any loss by leakage, breakage or fire shall be at the responsibility of the party or parties who place the goods in store.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The importer is permitted to take out, as a sample of each kind and quality, one bottle for every one hundred gallons in cask, and one bottle for every fifty cases, free of duty; but for every succeeding sample there will be a charge of One Dollar for each bottle.

Before taking a package out of the stores, the importer will present an order to the Collector, giving the marks, numbers and contents thereof, and stating whether it is intended for exportation or consumption.

If the liquor to be withdrawn is intended for consumption, the duties must then be paid; but if it is intended for exportation, an outward entry must be made in the usual form, stating by whom it is to be exported, date of inward entry, vessel's and master's name by which imported, and by which it is to be exported.

All liquor in casks will be gauged as they are taken out of the stores for consumption, and duties charged only upon the quantity delivered.

Liquors taken out of the stores for exportation or consumption, must not be less in quantities than a single and original package.

OTHER GOODS.

Goods taken from the stores must be in original packages. If for consumption, not less than one hundred dollars in value will be delivered, or the remainder of an importation. Nothing less than a whole package will be delivered, except as samples, and then in the least quantity that will make a fair sample.

In ordering goods out of the bonded stores for exportation or consumption, the same form must be observed as with spirits.

RATES OF STORAGE.

For liquor in casks and kegs, 1 cent per gallon per month.

For liquors in bulk, in transit, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per gallon per month.

For liquors in cases, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per gallon per month.

For bags of flour (200 lbs.), 4 cents each per month—other sizes in proportion.

For barrels of flour, meal and bread, 4 cents each per month.

For barrels of bottled ale, beer and porter (8 and 10 doz. pts., or 4 and 6 doz. qts.), 6 cents per month.

For cases of bottled ale, beer and porter (4 and 5 doz. pts., or 3 doz. qts.), 3 cents each per month.

Goods (except as above named), 40 cents per ton per month.

Quantities of goods to compose a ton: Forty feet (cubic measure); 2,000 pounds pig and bar iron, sugar, rice, nails and similar articles; 200 gallons (wine measure), reckoning the full contents of the cask, of oil, vinegar, lime juice.

Not less than one month's storage to be charged, and (after the first month) if less than twelve days, nothing; over twelve days, a full month.

From the date of each transfer the storage commences anew.

Storage bills will be rendered every three months, or as required.

CHARGES FOR LABOR IN THE BONDED WARE-HOUSES FOR RECEIVING AND STORING GOODS.

Casks over 50 gallons	each 10 cents
Casks 20 to 50 gallons.....	each 5 cents
Casks below 20 gallons.....	each 3 cents
Beer in barrels	each 5 cents
Beer in cases	each 3 cents
Chinese liquor, per keg.....	each 2 cents
Cases spirits over 3 gallons.....	each 3 cents
Cases spirits under 3 gallons	each 1½ cents
Cases cigars and tobacco	each 5 cents
General merchandise	per ton 25 cents

CUSTOM HOUSE CHARGES.

For Bill of Health on departure (if required).....	\$1.00
For Pilot and Boarding Officer. (See Pilotage)	
For Buoys	2.00
For Lights, Foreign Vessels. (See Light Dues).....	3.00
For Mail Oath (inward)	1.00
For Manifests (blank \$1.00, filing fee \$1.00).....	2.00
For Entries (blank \$1.00, filing fee .50).....	1.50
For Permits (for unlading).....	1.00
For Bond (blank \$1.00, filing fee \$1.00).....	2.00
For Passports. (See Passports)	1.00
For Passport Protest. (See Passports).....	3.00
For Hospital Tax (passenger).....	1.00
For Hospital Tax (Hawaiian Vessels), each seaman per month25
Towage. (See Port Regulations, Pilots.)	

Wharfage, per registered ton (Sundays and holidays excepted), per day02
For every stamped blank or certificate furnished by the Collector	1.00
For recording bill of sale, mortgage, etc., of a vessel, copying certificate of registry, etc. (See Registry of vessels.)	

The Custom House charges for all other acts and duties not expressly provided by law shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

ARRIVAL AND ENTRY OF VESSELS.

MERCHANTMEN.

ENTRY AND MANIFEST.—The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the Collector of Customs the business upon which said vessel has come to the port, and deliver him, under oath, a full, true and perfect manifest of the cargo with which said vessel is laden, before allowing any parcels to be landed, except the *Mail Bags*, delivered to the order of the Postmaster; which manifest shall contain an account of the packages with their marks, numbers, contents and quantities; also the names of the importers or consignees and shippers.

PASSENGER LIST.—And furnish him with a list of her passengers before allowing any baggage to be landed.

STORE LIST.—And deliver him, under oath, a list of all stores on board his vessel, under penalty of forfeiting all stores not mentioned in such list, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

LIMIT OF TIME FOR ENTRY.—When any such officer shall fail to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

DELIVERY OF MAILS AND LETTERS.—All letters under the care of the captain, or within his power, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the vessel, must be delivered to the Postmaster of the port, before entry can be made or report received.

PENALTY FOR GOODS NOT MANIFESTED.—All goods imported in any vessel and which are not included in her Inward Manifest shall be liable to seizure and confiscation, and the vessel and her master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

PENALTY FOR GOODS MANIFESTED AND NOT PRODUCED.—When all the goods included in the Inward Manifest are not produced or accounted for to the Collector, the vessel and master shall be liable for the appraised value of such deficiency and the duties thereon, together with a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

LANDING OF MERCHANDISE.—No goods or articles of any description shall be landed at any of the ports of these Islands on any Sunday or National Holiday, nor on other days, except between sunrise and sunset, nor until the same shall have been duly entered at the Custom House and landing permit issued, under penalty of seizure and confiscation.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS.—The master of any vessel entering any port of these Islands from a foreign port, on which there shall be any plant to be landed at these Islands, shall, immediately upon arrival, notify the Customs officers of such fact, and such officers shall at once cause the Commissioners of Agriculture to be notified, and shall not permit the plant, nor any of the soil, containers or coverings connected with the same to be removed from the vessel until one

or more of the Commissioners shall have inspected and passed the same.

DISEASED PLANTS TO BE DESTROYED.—Whenever after careful examination and attention, a Commissioner shall have reason to believe that any plant imported from a foreign port is affected with any disease, blight or insect pest, he shall report the same to at least one other of the Commissioners, and if any two of such Commissioners shall decide that such plant is so affected, they shall cause such plant to be utterly destroyed, together with its container and coverings, and shall dispose of the soil, if any, in which such plant was imported in such a manner as shall destroy any disease, blight or insects which may be in the same.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE ANIMALS.—The master of any vessel on which there shall have been shipped live animals for any port of these Islands, shall immediately upon arrival notify the Customs officers of such fact, and said officers shall at once cause the inspecting officers to be notified, and shall not permit the animal to be taken from the wharf or landing, nor of any portion of the food or water, nor of any effects connected therewith or provided for their use during the voyage, to be removed from the wharf or landing until the inspecting officer shall have inspected and passed the same.

WHALEMEN.

ENTRY.—Masters of whaling vessels shall enter their vessels at the Custom House within forty-eight hours after their arrival at either of the ports of entry, and previous to discharging or shipping any seamen, or taking off any supplies or stores, under penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

WHEN STORE LIST AND MANIFEST SHALL BE REQUIRED.—They shall also, within the time above stated,

furnish under oath a list of all wines and spirits on board as stores, and a manifest of all cargo and freight except the produce of their fishery and the outfit, provisions and furniture of their vessel, under penalty of forfeiting all such stores, cargo and freight as are not on the list of stores or manifest, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

WHALERS' PERMIT.—Every master of a whaling vessel who shall have duly entered his vessel at the Custom House, shall be entitled to a permit from the Collector to trade or barter goods for refreshment and supplies to the amount of twelve hundred dollars, original invoice value, two hundred dollars of which shall be free of duties.

This privilege to trade or barter may be used at one or more ports of the Islands, but shall not be construed so as to permit any such vessel to trade or barter goods to a greater amount in all than twelve hundred dollars during one visit to the Islands.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS NOT INCLUDED IN PERMIT.—Whalers' permits do not include the trade, sale, landing or disposal of spirituous liquors, and all such traffic on the part of whaling vessels shall subject them to all the charges of merchant vessels and to all other legal liabilities.

DUTIES ON EXCESS VALUE.—The same duties shall be exacted of whaling vessels as are exacted of merchant vessels for any goods landed or disposed of by them, exceeding the value of two hundred dollars, and in case such excess amounts to more than two thousand dollars they shall be deemed in law to have become merchantmen, and be subjected to all the charges of merchant vessels.

WHEN AND HOW ENTRIES ON WHALERS' PERMITS MUST BE MADE.—All articles to be landed on whalers' permit must be entered upon it with ink, and the value carried out before leaving the vessel.

WHEN PERMIT MUST BE PRODUCED.—Every master

of a whaling vessel who shall fail to produce his permit when called for by an officer of customs shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by the Collector.

DEPARTURES OF VESSELS.

WHEN ENTITLED TO CLEARANCE.—Any vessel, the owner, consignee or commander of which shall have fully complied with the laws and regulations affecting foreign trade, and with all the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of Hawaiian seamen, shall be entitled to depart upon receiving from the Collector of the port a certificate of clearance, and a health certificate in the forms provided by law.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTER.—The master or agent of any ship or vessel about to leave any port of these Islands for any foreign port shall give due written notice of the day and hour of the intended departure to the Postmaster of such port, and shall make oath or affirmation of such notice before the Collector of the port before receiving clearance papers.

LIMIT OF TIME FOR SAILING AFTER CLEARANCE.—In case any vessel does not sail within forty-eight hours after receiving a clearance, it shall be the duty of the master to report the same to the Collector of the port, under a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be imposed by said Collector. No vessel shall be entitled to a clearance until all proper charges shall have been settled.

OUTWARD ENTRY OF GOODS FROM BOND.—When goods are exported from bond, for addition to ships' stores, it is necessary that the person exporting the same shall make an outward entry at the Custom House, in the form required by law; which said entry must be made before the clearance of the vessel in which the same are to be exported.

OUTWARD MANIFEST.—To entitle any vessel to a clearance, it shall be incumbent on her commanding officer first to furnish the Collector of the port with a manifest of the cargo laden on board of such vessel, which manifest shall be given under oath; shall contain a full statement of all the goods on board, expressing contents, quantities and value, and distinguishing between domestic, foreign and transhipped goods, and shall also contain a list of all stores taken from bond, designating same as additional stores.

PASSENGER LIST.—He shall also furnish in proper form a list of all passengers intending to depart in said vessel.

If any vessel shall sail from any port in these Islands without first obtaining a clearance, the commanding officer thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, for the payment of which fine the vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

PENALTY FOR LANDING AT PORTS OTHER THAN PORTS OF ENTRY.—No goods of foreign growth or production shall be landed or unladen from a foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel from a foreign port, at any other port of the Hawaiian Islands than a port of entry for foreign vessels as created by law, under penalty of seizure and forfeiture of the vessel in which such goods shall be brought, and of the goods imported therein and so landed or unladen. And in passing from port to port no foreign vessel shall engage in the coasting or passenger trade of these Islands.

LEGAL PORTS OF ENTRY.—The following are the legal ports of entry:

Honolulu	Island of Oahu.
Lahaina	" Maui.
Kahului	" Maui.
Hana	" Maui.
Hilo	" Hawaii.
Kailua	" Hawaii.
Kealakekua	" Hawaii.
Mahukona	" Hawaii.
Honoipu	" Hawaii.
Koloa	" Kauai.
Waimea and Makaweli	" Kauai.

The said ports of Waimea and Makaweli shall be designated as one port of entry, and designated the "Port of Waimea."

In addition to the above, foreign vessels engaged in the whale fishery shall have access to the port of Hanalei, on the Island of Kauai, for the purpose of recruiting and refreshment.

COLLECTORS MAY GRANT PERMITS FOR PORTS OTHER THAN PORTS OF ENTRY.—It shall be lawful for any vessel from abroad, duly entered at an open port, to proceed under the written permit of the Collector of Customs, to any other port or place in the Islands not a port of entry, for the purpose of debarking cargo, the duties upon which have been paid, or of embarking cargo, or of obtaining refreshments.

LIGHTHOUSES.**HONOLULU, OAHU.**

A lighthouse has been erected on the inner edge of the western reef, bounding the entrance of the channel into Honolulu Harbor. The light is a Fresnel of the fourth order, at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the sea level, and can be seen from the deck of an ordinary sized vessel at the distance of nine nautical miles in a radius from S. E. by E. to W. from the lighthouse.

From the lighthouse the spar or fairway buoy bears (magnetic) S. 11 deg., W. $6\frac{1}{4}$ cables; the eastern end of the new wharf, N. 35 deg. E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables; Diamond Point S. 56 deg. E.; Barber's Point S. 88 deg. W.; and the eastern corner of the Custom House, N. 15 deg. E., near to which corner another light tower has been erected, at an elevation of forty-seven feet above the sea level. The light in this tower is green.

The following changes have been made in the lights at the entrance of Honolulu Harbor, owing to the city now being illuminated by electric lights, the glare of which interferes with the lights heretofore in use.

The outer light has been changed so that it shows red between the lines, bearing S. 41 deg. E. and S. 84 deg. 45 min. W. true from the light, and when the electric lights are burning an electric green light in the same range as the oil green light heretofore used, will be shown at an elevation of 12.7 feet above and in line with the oil green light.

When the electric lights are not burning, the lower or oil green light will be in use.

The outer or red light is at an elevation of twenty-six feet above sea level, and the elevation of the inner or green lights are as follows: Lower or oil light, 47 feet; upper or electric light, 59.7 feet above the sea level.

BARBER'S POINT, OAHU.

There has been erected at the extreme southwest point of the Island of Oahu (known as Barber's Point, or Laeloa) a fixed white Fresnel light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The light is 43 feet above sea level, and is visible from a ship's deck in clear weather a distance of ten miles. The tower is built of coral; the lantern is painted red.

Latitude 21 deg. 18 min. N., longitude 158 deg. 6 min. W. from Greenwich. Distance from Honolulu lighthouse about 14 nautical miles.

The following are magnetic bearings (variation 9 deg. 30 min. E.): Diamond Head 88 deg. E. (the extreme point); Honolulu lighthouse N. 79 deg. E.; Ewa Church N. 41 deg. E.

MOLOKAI POINT.

On the extreme southwest point of the Island of Molokai (known as Lae o ka Laau) is a fixed white Fresnel light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The light is fifty feet above the sea level, and is visible for a distance of eleven miles. The tower is painted white, the lantern red, and is located in latitude 21 deg. 6 min. N., and longitude 157 deg. 18 min. W. From seaward the following are the magnetic bearings (varying 9 deg. E.), extreme points of land being taken:

South point of Oahu N. 81 deg. W.; East point of Oahu N. 66 deg. W.; Mokapu N. E. Oahu N. 56 deg. W.; N. W. point of Molokai N. 8 deg. E.; Lahaina light S. 78 deg. E.; N. E. point Lanai S. 72 deg. E.; S. W. point Lanai S. 49 deg. E. Mariners are especially cautioned against confusing this with the N. W. point of Molokai, bearing as above, distant nine miles.

LAHAINA, MAUI.

A lighthouse has been erected at the landing, Port of Lahaina. The window on the sea side of the light room is 20x24 inch glass, with red glass at the N. W. and S. E. ends. The colored glass stands at equal angles side and front, and a vessel in ten fathoms of water will have two bright lights for about half a mile each way from directly in front of the lighthouse. At a greater distance it will show a colored light until the lights almost appear like one, or the red light like a reflection from the other light. The light toward Molokai is the brightest, so that the lights now have the appearance of a large and small light close together. The lights stand about twenty-six feet above the water, and can be seen across the Lanai channel.

MAKENA POINT, MAUI.

A beacon light station was erected a few years since at a point a little beyond Makee's Landing, for the convenience and safety of inter-island steamers, but its exact locality, height, bearings and order of light adopted has never been gazetted.

HILO, HAWAII.

Hilo light, situate on Paukaa Bluff, has a double light on a new tower. The separate lights (white) are 18 inches apart on the horizontal line parallel with the coast. Height of bluff, 134 feet above sea level; height of tower, 25 feet; total elevation, 159 feet. From this light Lelewi Point bears S. 83 deg. E. magnetic; Makahanaloa Point bears N. 3 deg. W., magnetic; latitude 19 deg. 46 min. 10 sec. N., longitude 155 deg. 6 min. 35 sec. W., magnetic; declination 8 deg. 20 min. E. Distance to Hilo wharf (Anuenue street) 2 1-10 sea miles.

MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

A new lighthouse having a fixed white light has been erected at Mahukona, District of Kohala, Hawaii, in latitude 20 deg. 11 min. N., longitude 155 deg. 54 min. W., and one-third of a mile due south of the Mahukona anchorage. The light tower is of stone, painted white, and situate about seventy-five feet above sea level. The bearing from this tower to the Kawaihae lighthouse is Southeast by South, magnetic, and the distance is nine nautical miles.

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

For the anchorage at Kawaihae a white light, about fifty feet above the sea level, has been erected at a point bearing from the N. E. corner of the reef N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. The light can be seen at a distance of ten miles out at sea. With this light bearing E. N. E. there is a good anchorage in eight fathoms of water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. All bearings magnetic.

LIGHT DUES.

VESSELS FROM ABROAD.—There shall be levied on all vessels arriving from abroad at any port of these Islands where a lighthouse may be established, the sum of three dollars, which shall be paid before departure to the Collector General of Customs.

All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall pay ten cents per ton as light money, in consideration of which they shall be entitled to visit all ports where lighthouses may be established, for the term of one year, without further charge.

HONOLULU HARBOR BAR.**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

A channel 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water has been cut through the bar at the entrance to Honolulu harbor.

The center line of this channel bears N. 26 deg. 42 min. E. true.

The line of the harbor light (red) and the inner light (green) bears N. 25 deg. 20 min. E. true, and just touches the east side of this channel at the outer end.

The line of the harbor light (red) and the clock tower of the Honolulu Planing Mill on Fort street bears N. 28 deg. 30 min. E. and just touches the west side of this channel at the outer end.

The harbor has been dredged to a depth of 28 feet at mean low water for a length of over 500 feet along the Pacific Mail dock.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior, Honolulu, H. I., May 8, 1893.

PORT REGULATIONS.

PILOTAGE.

BOARDING VESSELS.—Upon the arrival of any vessel making the usual marine signal for a pilot, it shall be the duty of the pilot at the port to immediately put off to such vessel, taking with him a white and yellow flag; to inquire into the sanitary condition of the ship and the health of those on board; and upon being assured to his satisfaction that there is no danger to be apprehended from any contagious disease, he shall board such vessel, but not otherwise.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.—Upon boarding the vessel the pilot shall present the commanding officer with a health certificate to be signed by him, and in case the same shall be signed, the white flag shall be immediately hoisted at the main, and the pilot shall be at liberty to bring the vessel into port; but in case the commanding officer shall decline to sign the certificate of health, the pilot shall deliver him a yellow flag which the master shall hoist at the main, and the vessel shall be placed in quarantine outside of the harbor and anchored where the pilot may direct.

PENALTY—PILOT VIOLATING HEALTH LAWS.—Any pilot who shall conduct a vessel into any port in these Islands in violation of the provisions of this law or any of the regulations of the Board of Health, or knowing there is just ground to suspect the existence of contagion on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

PENALTY—MASTER OF VESSEL.—Every vessel, the master of which shall have declined to sign a certificate of health as above prescribed, shall, upon entering port, be liable to seizure, confiscation and sale.

PILOT OR OTHERS CANNOT LAND FROM SHIP HAVING CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.—If the pilot, after boarding any vessel, shall discover the existence of a contagious disease, he shall not return on shore; neither shall it be lawful for any of the ship's company or passengers to land or communicate with the shore, or board any other vessel, without the permission of the Board of Health or the Collector under penalty of a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

PILOT SHALL BRING VESSEL FULLY WITHIN HARBOR.—The pilots of Honolulu shall bring the vessel which they may take charge of fully within the harbor (within the inner buoy unless otherwise directed by the harbor

master) and anchor her in a suitable and convenient place, under penalty of forfeiting their commission.

PENALTY FOR TAKING OUT VESSEL WHEN UNDER ATTACHMENT OR WITHOUT CLEARANCE.—No pilot shall take out any vessel that may be under attachment or arrest by virtue of any process, nor before she has obtained her clearance, under penalty of forfeiting his commission and paying a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

HALF PILOTAGE.—If any foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel engaged in foreign trade, shall enter or depart from any of the ports for which pilots may be appointed without a pilot, such vessel shall be liable to one-half pilotage.

VESSELS ANCHORING OUTSIDE, PORT OF HONOLULU.—All vessels anchoring outside the reef at Honolulu shall, when so requested by the harbor master or any pilot, change their anchorage and anchor in such place as he may direct, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

BOARDING OFFICERS.—At ports where there are no pilots, the regularly appointed boarding officers shall do and perform all the duties prescribed for pilots.

BOARDING OFFICER'S FEES.—Every boarding officer shall be entitled to receive from each vessel boarded by him the sum of five dollars, (which shall include pilotage when required), which shall be paid to the Collector of the port before the vessel shall be entitled to receive a clearance.

PILOT AND HEALTH FEES—WHERE PAID.—The pilot's fee and health fees shall form a part of the port charges which shall be paid by every vessel to the Collector of the port before a clearance can be granted.

PILOT FEES.—HONOLULU.

Piloting in or out of the port:—	
All mail steamers of 1000 tons and upwards.....	\$50 00
Transient steamers of 1000 tons and upwards.....	75 00
War vessels, per foot on draught of water.....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons register, per foot....	1 50
Other vessels and steamers, per ton.....	05
For anchoring vessels outside.....	20 00
(If brought into the harbor this charge shall be reduced to \$10.)	
Any detention on board for more than twenty-four hours, per day	7 00

PILOTS' FEES, PORTS OF KAHULUI AND HILO.

Piloting in or out of port:—	
On the vessel's draught, per foot.....	\$ 1 50
For anchoring vessel off the port.....	10 00
For any detention on board for more than twenty-four hours, per day	5 00

TOWAGE RATES.—PORT OF HONOLULU.

Vessels under 200 tons	\$30 00
Vessels between 200 and 300 tons.....	35 00
Vessels between 300 and 500 tons.....	40 00
Vessels between 500 and 800 tons.....	45 00
Vessels between 800 and 1,000 tons.....	50 00
Vessels between 1000 and 1200 tons.....	60 00
Vessels between 1200 and 1400 tons.....	75 00
Vessels of over 1400 tons, five cents per ton, registered tonnage, over and above 1400 tons, in addition.	

Towage outside of pilot limits, as per agreement.

Towage in cases of accident or wreck as per agreement.

RULES FOR PILOTS.—PORT OF HONOLULU.

Immediately upon the receipt of a telephone message or other signal announcing a vessel from abroad off the coast, it shall be the duty of the pilot of the port to proceed to such vessel and ascertain if his services are required.

Before embarking it will be his duty to notify the Port Physician that there is a vessel off port.

Upon taking charge of a vessel inward bound, he shall remain on board until relieved by the health officer of the port.

A continued watch shall be maintained at the pilot's station on the *Pacific Mail Wharf*. A pilot will be constantly on duty there between the hours of 4:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st day of March to the 1st day of September, and between the hours of 5:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of March.

A night watchman (whose compensation shall be fixed by the Collector General, with the approval of the Minister of Finance), shall relieve the pilot in charge at the station, for night duty.

In the event of a vessel being signaled at night as off the port, it shall be the duty of the watchman to immediately notify the pilot whose turn it shall be to report, as agreed upon for first night duty; noting in a book to be kept at the station for that purpose, the time of giving notice and the time that the pilot reports and embarks for the vessel.

Upon the landing of the pilot from a vessel, it shall be his duty to report at the Custom House and fill out and sign a blank prepared for that purpose.

When a pilot is called for duty during the day, he will immediately notify his successor for duty at the station, noting in the station record the time of the call, and his

successor on arrival at the station will immediately enter the time.

For the observance of these rules, a duty roll for relief shall be arranged and agreed upon between the pilots, which said roll shall be kept continually posted at the station for reference.

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance, Honolulu, October, 1893.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE QUARANTINE LAWS AND
THE REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF
HEALTH OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN RE-
LATION TO QUARANTINE.**

ACT 28.

AN ACT RELATING TO QUARANTINE POWERS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and with such rules and regulations of State and Health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with this Act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the Hawaiian Islands in violation thereof shall forfeit to the Republic of Hawaii a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the Court, not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper Court of the Republic of Hawaii.

SECTION 2. Any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the Hawaiian Islands shall be required to obtain from the Consul, Vice-Consul, or other Consular officer of the Republic of Hawaii at the port of departure, or from the medical officer, where such officer has been appointed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers and crew, and said Consular or medical officer is required before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to appoint a medical officer to serve in the office of the Consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health herein-before mentioned. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the Hawaiian Islands, shall forfeit to the Republic of Hawaii not more than Five Thousand Dollars, the amount to be determined by the Court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper Court of the Republic of Hawaii.

SECTION 3. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, when such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the Hawaiian Islands, to secure the best sanitary

condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the Consular and medical officers of the Republic of Hawaii.

None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this Act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted in the office of the Consul or other Consular officer of the Republic of Hawaii for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sails; and the certificate of such Consul or Consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any Court of the Republic of Hawaii.

SECTION 4. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall from time to time issue to the Consular officers of the Republic of Hawaii, and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, and to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers and crew, before their departure for any port in the Hawaiian Islands, and in the course of the voyage, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, plague, small-pox, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except on a certificate from the Health officer at the quarantine station at the port of destination, certifying that said rules and regulations, as well as the regulations of the Board of Health of the Republic of Hawaii, have been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the Collector of Customs at said port of entry,

together with the other papers of his vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the Health officer at the port of entry; and the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper Consular officer or other officer of the Republic of Hawaii, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any Court of the Republic of Hawaii.

SECTION 5. On the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Port Collector or Health officer of the port may remand his vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest quarantine station where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, crew, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the Health officer at said station that the vessel, crew, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be permitted to enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands named within the certificate.

SECTION 6. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease in any foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the Hawaiian Islands, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have the power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he

shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

CIVIL CODE.

The Board of Health, and its agents, may establish quarantine grounds in the several districts, as they may judge best.

The Board of Health may, from time to time, establish the quarantine to be performed by all vessels arriving at any port of the Hawaiian Islands, and may make such quarantine regulations as may be deemed necessary for the public health and safety.

Notice shall be given of such regulations, by publication, and after such notice shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulations, shall be fined a sum not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

The quarantine regulations so established shall extend to all persons, goods and effects, arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit or go on board of the same.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATING QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—Any vessel which shall refuse to submit to quarantine or which shall leave the quarantine ground before the expiration of the quarantine imposed upon her, or which shall be the means of clandestinely introducing into these Islands any contagious disease or any disease dangerous to the public health, shall be liable to seizure, confiscation and sale for the benefit of the public treasury.

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF VESSELS, PERSONS AND CARGOES.—The Board of Health or its agents may at any time cause a vessel arriving at any port in these Islands when they deem such vessel, or any part of its cargo, to be foul, infected, or in any way dangerous to the public health, to be removed to the nearest quaran-

tine ground, and to be thoroughly purified at the expense of the owners, consignees or persons in possession of the same; and they may also cause all persons arriving in or going on board of such vessel, or handling such infected cargo, to be removed to some place of safety, there to remain under their orders.

All expenses incurred on account of any person, vessel, or goods, under any quarantine regulations, shall be paid by such person, vessel, or owner of such vessel or goods respectively.

PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS RELATING TO DISEASE, ETC., ON A VESSEL ARRIVING.—If any master, seaman or passenger, belonging to a vessel on board of which there may be at the time, or may have lately been, or suspected to have been any infectious or contagious disease, or that which may become the source of such disease, or which may have been at or have come from a port where any infectious or contagious disease prevailed that may endanger the public health, shall refuse to make answer on oath to such questions as may be asked him, relating to said disease, or possible source of disease, by the Board of Health or its agents, such master, seaman, or passengers, so refusing, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labor for not more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

QUARANTINE GROUNDS.—The Board of Health and its agents may from time to time, at their discretion, appoint certain places within or near any harbor or anchorage in the Hawaiian Islands, for the performance of quarantine, where all or any vessel or vessels liable to quarantine, and the officers, crews, passengers and other persons on board thereof, shall perform the same; and also may appoint stations

apart from such vessels, where any persons or things shall be detained for the performance of quarantine.

PORT PHYSICIAN'S DUTIES.—The Port Physician *may* board every vessel arriving from a foreign port and *shall* board every steamer so arriving and every sailing vessel or steamer from an Asiatic port. He shall carefully examine the crew and passengers, and if satisfied that no contagious or infectious disease that is dangerous to the public health, exists, or has recently existed on board, he shall give the captain a certificate to that effect. He shall also make out two other certificates, covering his recommendations, handing one to the Agent of the Board of Health on board of the vessel and sending one to the President of the Board of Health immediately after landing. Should he not be so satisfied he shall order the pilot to anchor the vessel outside of the harbor and notify the Board of Health of the facts.

No vessel may enter the harbor of any port of these Islands, when forbidden to do so by the Port Physician.

DUTIES OF AGENT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—An Agent of the Board of Health shall board all vessels boarded by the Port Physician, and on receiving the written certificate from the Port Physician shall remain on board (when necessary) and carry out the instructions contained in the certificate, until he shall receive direct orders from the Board of Health.

EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE TO BE PAID BY THE VESSEL, ITS OWNERS, ASSIGNEES, OR POSSESSORS.—All expenses incurred on account of any person, vessel, or goods, under any quarantine regulations, shall be paid by such person, vessel or owner, or consignee of such vessel or goods, the vessel causing them not receiving a permit to quit port until said expenses are paid, or surety for their payment given.

PORT PHYSICIAN'S FEES AND EXPENSES.—In every case where a vessel is boarded by the Port Physician, his fees and expenses shall be paid by the vessel or its representatives; and if said vessel or its representatives decline to pay these fees, the Collector of Customs shall collect them and shall not grant a clearance to said vessel until such fees and expenses shall have been paid.

PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS PORT PHYSICIANS.—The resident physicians who are, or shall be, appointed by the Government to take charge of the various districts of these Islands except Honolulu, are hereby appointed by the Board of Health to act as Port Physicians for all ports in their several districts.

VESSELS IN TRANSIT PUT INTO QUARANTINE WITH PASSENGERS OR GOODS FOR A PORT.—If a vessel, passing on to another port or country, wish to land persons or goods in any port of these Islands, the said vessel being obliged to undergo quarantine under the provisions of any of the previous sections of these regulations, the person or goods entering said port of these Islands may be landed and shall undergo such quarantine or other treatment as the Board of Health shall order, after which the vessel shall be free to depart, when her quarantine is raised.

QUARANTINE FOR VESSELS COMING FROM ANY PORT WHERE THERE WAS CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PLAGUE, ETC.—On the arrival of a vessel at any port of these Islands, coming from a port known to be infected with cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague, or any other contagious or infectious disease deemed by the Board of Health to be dangerous to public health, although no case of such disease may have broken out on board during the voyage, the officers, crew and passengers of such vessel may be kept in quarantine until a period of eighteen

days shall have elapsed from the time of her leaving said infected port; and the vessel herself and her cargo shall undergo such process of cleansing and disinfection as the Board of Health shall judge necessary.

QUARANTINE FOR VESSELS WITH SMALL-POX, ETC., ON BOARD.—On the arrival of a vessel at any port of these Islands which has or has had on board during the voyage, any person sick with small-pox or scarlet fever, (1) the sick persons, if passengers for that port, shall be sent to the quarantine hospital for such a period as may be deemed necessary; (2) the officers, crew, well passengers and other persons on board shall be placed in quarantine apart from the aforesaid, for such period as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Health; (3) and the whole or part of the ship and its cargo shall undergo such fumigation and disinfection as the Board may deem necessary. But with regard to all sick passengers other than passengers for that port, and with regard to all persons sick with cholera, yellow fever and plague, the Board will not consider itself bound to receive them or to take care of them in quarantine.

WRITTEN PERMISSION FOR ENTERING OR LEAVING A VESSEL, ETC., IN QUARANTINE, OR USED FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES.—No person shall leave or visit any quarantined vessel, or any house, enclosure or place set apart for quarantine purpose, unless by written permission of the President of the Board of Health, or some agent authorized by said Board.

DISINFECTION REQUIRED BEFORE LANDING THINGS, EVEN FOR MAILS.—Under no circumstances provided for by the last preceding regulation, shall clothing, personal baggage, or any goods be allowed to be landed from any vessel or removed from any place, before having undergone such disinfecting process as may be ordered by the Board of Health; nor shall letters or mails be landed in

Honolulu except by written permission of the President of the Board of Health, or in any other district of the Islands except by permission of the District Port Physician.

VESSELS FROM ASIATIC PORTS OR PORTS REPORTED TO BE INFECTED, CANNOT ENTER WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION.—Vessels arriving from an Asiatic port, or from any port reported to be infected with cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague or any other disease deemed by the Board of Health to be dangerous to the public health, or vessels carrying passengers, whether steamers or sailing vessels, if under fourteen days from the last foreign port of call, shall not enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands until permission is granted by the Port Physician, or a duly accredited officer of the Board of Health. Such vessels, if refused entry, shall be anchored in quarantine at such places as may be chosen by the pilot, under the direction of the Port Physician, and remain at such anchorage until changed or admitted into port by the Board of Health.

Provided, however, that in the case of a sailing vessel arriving under fourteen days from the last foreign port of call, and not having any such dangerous disease on board, the pilot may bring her into port and anchor her; but no person shall be allowed to land from such vessel until permission is granted by the Port Physician.

PERSONAL EFFECTS MAY BE FUMIGATED.--The Board of Health may order the fumigation and disinfection of all effects of passengers from Asiatic ports.

QUARANTINE SIGNALS.—Any vessel placed in quarantine shall fly a yellow flag at the main by day and hoist a lantern at the main by night and shall keep such signals hoisted until released from quarantine.

PILOT TO SHOW COPY OF THESE REGULATIONS ON BOARDING A VESSEL.—It shall be the duty of the pilot

to deliver to the commanding officer of any vessel he may board a copy of the aforesaid quarantine regulations, with which he shall be provided by the Board of Health for that purpose.

PORT PHYSICIAN'S CHARGES.

Boarding vessel outside of harbor.....	\$25 00
Boarding vessel at anchor in harbor.....	15 00
Boarding vessel alongside of wharf.....	10 00

PASSENGER TAX.

A PART OF THE PORT CHARGES.—Every vessel arriving from a foreign port, at any of the ports of these Islands, with passengers on board, shall be subject to a tax of one dollar for each of the passengers who shall enter the Islands, and this tax shall form a part of the port charges, and shall be paid to the Collector of the Port, and no Collector shall grant a clearance to any such vessel until the same be paid.

RELATING TO THE LANDING OF ALIENS.—It shall be unlawful for aliens of the following classes to land in the Hawaiian Islands, to wit: idiots, insane persons, paupers, vagabonds, criminals, fugitives from justice, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, stowaways, vagrants and persons without visible means of support, which means of support may be shown by the *bona fide* possession of not less than fifty dollars in money or a *bona fide* written contract of employment with a reliable and responsible resident of the Hawaiian Islands.

The master or any other officer of any vessel or any person who shall bring within the Hawaiian Islands, and land or attempt to land or permit to be landed any alien not lawfully entitled to enter the Hawaiian Islands, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall

be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars for each and every such alien not entitled to enter the Hawaiian Islands so brought and landed or permitted to be landed, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year; any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid.

Upon the arrival of any vessel from any foreign land at any port of the Hawaiian Islands, with passengers on board, it shall be the duty of the master of such vessel to report the name, nationality, last residence, destination, occupation and object of coming to the Hawaiian Islands of every such passenger, before any of them are landed, to the Collector General of Customs or his deputy, or the Collector of Customs of the port at which such vessel has arrived, who shall thereupon inspect all of such passengers who may be aliens, either on board of the said vessel or at a designated place on shore. But such removal of such passengers from such vessel for the purpose of such inspection shall not be considered to be a landing. The inspecting officers shall have the power to administer oaths and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any such alien passengers to land within the Hawaiian Islands, all of which shall be entered of record. All decisions made by the inspection officers touching the right of any alien to land shall be final, provided that the Collector General of Customs may review the decisions of his deputy and the several Collectors of Customs in case appeal shall be taken to him from their decisions. It shall be the duty of the master and officers and agents of such vessel to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any alien at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, and any master, officer or agent of such vessel who shall either knowingly or negligently land or permit to land any alien at any place or time other than

that designated by the inspection officers, or than those who may have received a permit to land by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to the penalties above mentioned. And any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid.

All aliens who may unlawfully come to the Hawaiian Islands shall, if practicable, be immediately sent out of the country on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while here, as well as the expense of removing such aliens out of the country, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which such aliens came; and if any master, agent, consignee or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse and neglect to carry them out of the country, or pay the cost of their maintenance while here, such master, agent, consignee or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to the above mentioned penalties for each and every offense, and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid.

Any alien who shall come into the Hawaiian Islands in violation of law may be returned as by law provided at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel or corporation bringing such alien into the Hawaiian Islands; and if that cannot be done, then at the expense of the Government; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the Hawaiian Islands, from causes existing prior to his arrival, shall be deemed to have come in violation of law, and may be returned as aforesaid; and any alien who shall come into the Hawaiian Islands in violation of law shall be detained by the Marshal or his deputy, or any Sheriff or police officer, until there is an opportunity for his deportation.

The Circuit Judges and District Magistrates are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all misdemeanors arising under the provisions of this Act; and the Collector General of Customs, his deputy and several Collectors of Customs are invested with full jurisdiction in matters touching the right of any alien, or the question whether any alien who has landed has done so in violation of law, subject, however, as to said deputy and Collectors to the review of the Collector General of Customs in case of appeal.—Act 66, Laws of 1894, page 122.

PASSPORTS.

BY WHOM REQUIRED.—Every adult who may have resided on these Islands for more than thirty days, wishing to leave the country, shall make application to the Collector of the port from which he intends to sail, for a passport.

COLLECTORS TO GRANT.—It shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to grant passports to all applicants for the same, as provided in the last preceding section, upon the payment of one dollar, the price of the stamp, except in the following cases:

Exceptions.—*First:* In case of the indebtedness or obligation to pay money, of the applicant, to the Government or to any private individual, of which the Collector has received written notice, accompanied by a request not to grant a passport.

Second: In case the applicant is a party defendant in a suit, civil or criminal, pending before any court in this country, of which the Collector has received written notice.

Third: In case of a writ of *ne exeat regno* or any other process to arrest or stay the departure of the applicant shall

have been issued by any court of these Islands, of which the Collector shall have received notice in writing.

Fourth: In case of a written complaint being made to the Collector that the applicant is about to depart the country leaving his wife or family unprovided for.

PROTESTS MUST BE ON STAMPED FORMS.—All protests against the granting of a passport shall be made on a stamped form to be furnished by the Collector General of Customs.

PROTESTS MUST BE ATTESTED BY OATH.—The written notice, complaint or protest and accompanying request not to grant a passport shall be duly attested by oath as to the truth of the claim or debt owing by the person applying for a passport, made before a Collector of Customs or his deputy, of the port where application for a passport is made, and unless so attested shall have no effect against granting a passport, and after the expiration of ten days from the presentation of the said written notice, complaint and protest, it shall be the duty of the said Collector of Customs, or his deputy, to grant a passport to the person designated in said notice, complaint or protest, unless said Collector of Customs or his deputy shall within this time be satisfied that in some court having jurisdiction a suit has been commenced to enforce the said claim or collect the said debt; and on receiving written notice thereafter of the termination of said suit, or the filing of an approved bond, conditioned to pay the amount claimed by the person protesting against the issuing of such passport, in case the suit shall terminate adversely to him, it shall be the duty of the said Collector of Customs or his deputy to grant such passport.

PASSPORT OF DISCHARGED CONTRACT LABORER.—A passport shall not be refused to any laborer who may have served out a written contract to labor, or has been

duly discharged from service by reason of any demand, claim or debt arising out of said contract to labor, made by or owing to his employer or any person in his behalf.

POWER OF COLLECTOR TO REVOKE A PASSPORT.—Every Collector of Customs may, after granting a passport, cancel the same, upon being satisfied that it was obtained by any deceit or misrepresentation; or that permission to leave the country will work great wrong or injustice to the Government or to any individual.

PENALTY FOR NOT OBTAINING A PASSPORT.—Every person who shall depart from any port in the Islands, with the intention of leaving the same, without first obtaining a passport, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

PENALTY OF MASTER FOR CONVEYING A PERSON WITHOUT A PASSPORT.—Every master or commanding officer of a vessel who shall convey out of this country any person not having a passport, shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, and be liable for all debts which such person may have left unpaid in this country; and if he shall fail to pay such fine and debts, such vessel shall be subject to seizure, condemnation and sale for the payment thereof; *provided always*, if the master or commanding officer of such vessel shall by the aid of the police of this country make a thorough and faithful search of the vessel after clearance and previous to passing the boundaries of the jurisdiction of these Islands, with a view to guard against persons making their escape, such master or commanding officer of a vessel shall not be liable to said fine or liable for the payment of the debts which such person may have left unpaid, nor shall the vessel be liable to seizure and confiscation.

None of these provisions shall be construed as applicable to any seaman legally shipped on board of any vessel.

PASSPORTS VALID FOR ONE YEAR.—Any person

who has obtained a passport and who may leave and return within one year may leave again under the same passport, there being no written protest filed against him; provided it be *viced* by the Collector of the port where such party may embark.

FOREIGN OFFICE PASSPORTS.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs may issue passports to ministers, diplomatic agents and consuls, and to any Hawaiian subject going abroad who may desire the same. These passports will be signed by the Minister and impressed with the seal of his department, and shall have equal force and effect with those granted by the Collector of Customs.

Passport fee (price of stamp)	\$1.00
Protest fee (stamped form)	3.00

HARBOR REGULATIONS.

AUTHORITY OF HARBOR MASTERS.—The Harbor Masters at the several ports shall have authority, under the Collector, over the anchoring, mooring and making fast of all hulks, coasters, boats and other craft in their respective harbors, and are charged in general with the enforcement of all harbor regulations assigned to them.

WHARFINGERS.—They shall also be wharfingers at the ports for which they are appointed.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BOATS, WARPS, ETC.—They shall charge all amounts disbursed by them for the use of boats, warps and labor in mooring and making fast any vessel, and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any one time, they shall charge at the rate of one dollar per hour for such extra detention.

ANCHORAGE OF VESSELS IN PORT.—All vessels that may enter any port shall be anchored in the place designated

by the Harbor Master, and moved from one anchorage to another as he may direct; and no vessel excepting coasting vessels under fifty tons burthen, and vessels about to leave the harbor, shall quit her anchorage or moorings until the commanding officer shall have received the written permission of the Harbor Master, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

MOVING VESSELS FROM ONE ANCHORAGE TO ANOTHER.—The Harbor Master or any Pilot while removing a vessel from one anchorage or mooring to another may make fast to any other vessel, or to any warp or wharf; and any person resisting the same, cutting away or casting off the warp or fastening, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if such person belong to any vessel, the master of such vessel shall be responsible for any damage resulting from such resistance, cutting away or casting off, as well as for the fine imposed upon the offender.

SHALL SLACK DOWN FASTS WHEN REQUIRED.—In order to facilitate the removing and placing of vessels in their proper berths, all vessels in the harbor shall, when requested by the Harbor Master or any Pilot, slack down their stream cables and other fastenings, and also their bower chains, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SHALL RIG IN BOOMS AND TOP THEIR YARDS.—All vessels entering port shall, if so requested by the Harbor Master or any Pilot, rig in their jib, flying jib and spanker booms and spritsail yards, and top their lower and topsail yards, within twenty-four hours after anchoring in such port; and in all cases before attempting to come alongside of, or make fast to either of the docks or wharves, and keep them so rigged in and topped until twenty-four hours before leaving the harbor, and until after removing from any dock

or wharf, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

HEATING OF PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, ETC.—No combustible material, such as pitch, tar, rosin or oil, shall be heated on board any vessel within the harbor of Honolulu; but all such combustible articles shall be heated either on shore or on a raft at a reasonable distance from the vessel, of which distance the Harbor Master shall be the judge. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

THROWING STONES OR RUBBISH INTO THE HARBOR.—No stones or other rubbish shall be thrown from any vessel into the harbor of Honolulu or Hilo, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the master of the vessel from which the same are thrown shall be subject to a like fine.

DEAD ANIMALS.—Any person who shall leave or cause to be left, for the space of six hours, upon the shores or reef of any harbor in these Islands, any dead animal, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall cause the same to be removed without delay.

GUNPOWDER.—No vessel having gunpowder on board will be permitted to remain at the wharf more than twelve hours; and if the vessel shall be at the wharf over night, a policeman or watchman shall be kept on duty on board all night at expense of vessel.

All gunpowder deposited on the wharf for shipment shall be immediately passed on board the vessel to receive the same.

LOADING OR DISCHARGING BALLAST OR COALS.—Every vessel taking on board or discharging any ballast or coals within the harbor of Honolulu shall have a tarpaulin properly stretched and spread, so as to prevent any falling

into the water, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

HARBOR MASTER'S CHARGES.

Boarding vessel on arrival	\$3.00
Boarding vessel on departure	3.00
Moving vessel, each time	3.00

SHIPPING AND DISCHARGING HAWAIIAN SEAMEN.

Shipping, each man	50 cents
Discharging, each man	50 cents
Government tax, each man.....	\$6.00
Shipping articles	1.00 stamp
(All the above charges must be paid by the ship.)	

DISCHARGING FOREIGN SEAMEN.

Seaman's permit, each man	50 cents
Seaman's bond, each man	\$1.00
Permit for deserter to ship.....	50 cents

BOAT REGULATIONS.

PART OF HONOLULU.

WHEN HIRED ON TIME.—The owner of any boat licensed for the harbor of Honolulu shall be entitled, if hired on time, to charge one dollar for each passenger for the first hour, and fifty cents for each succeeding hour, if the boat have four or more oars, and only half of such fare if the boat have less than four oars.

WHEN HIRED BY DISTANCE.—If hired by distance, twenty-five cents for each passenger to or from any ship or point within the inner buoy; fifty cents to or from any ship

or point between the inner and outer buoys; and one dollar to and from any ship or point in the anchorage outside of the buoys, if the boat have four oars, and half of said fares if the boat have less than four oars.

Provided, always, that if the boat shall be detained by any passenger alongside of any ship or at any point over fifteen minutes, the owner shall be entitled to charge fifty cents additional for every half hour or portion thereof of such detention.

BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT.—Every person hiring any such boat shall be entitled to carry with him free of charge one hundred pounds of baggage or goods, and no more; and for all extra baggage or goods he shall pay according to agreement with the person plying the boat.

BOATS SUBJECT TO PUBLIC USE.—The owner of any licensed boat shall, upon the written order of the Minister of the Interior, furnish such boat, with the proper number of oarsmen, for the public service, at the rate of four dollars per day for any boat with four oars, and two dollars per day for any boat with less than four oars.

NUMBER ON BOWS.—The owner of every licensed boat shall have and keep the number of her license painted conspicuously upon both her bows.

The annual fee for a license to engage in the business of boatman in any boat to be used for hire in the harbor of Honolulu shall be one dollar.

BADGE.—Every licensed boatman shall provide himself with a badge, upon which must be plainly marked a number, which badge must at all times when the boatman is employed be conspicuously displayed. Such badges shall be furnished by the Minister of the Interior at cost.

MINISTER MAY MAKE RULES.—The Minister may from time to time make rules to be observed by the licensed

boats and boatmen, which rules shall be published in some newspaper, and shall then have the force and effect of law.

PENALTIES.—Any person who shall act as a boatman in any boat plying for hire in the harbor of Honolulu without a license; or who, being licensed, shall violate or fail to observe any of the requirements of this Act, or of the rules prescribed by the Minister under this Act;

Or any owner or person in charge of a licensed boat who shall refuse to take a passenger at the rates herein prescribed;

Or who shall charge any person more than said rates;

Or who shall knowingly convey any woman on board of any vessel for the purposes of prostitution; or any person flying from the Republic to escape justice, or the payment of his debts;

Or who shall assist with his boat any sailor deserting from any vessel;

Or who shall communicate with any vessel placed under quarantine, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and in the discretion of the court, the license of such boatman to ply such boat may be cancelled.

Any person plying a boat for hire in the harbor of Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo or Kahului, without being licensed, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

REGISTRY OF HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

OWNERSHIP.—No vessel shall be entitled to a Hawaiian Register unless the same be wholly owned by a *subject or subjects of this country*. Provided, however, that any vessel fitted out for the whale or seal fishery may be registered in the name of any part owner of such vessel, actually domiciled in these Islands, whether a subject or not.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTER.—Application for a register to be made to the Collector General of Customs, under oath, setting forth the name of vessel, where built, and a general description of the same; and accompanied by evidence of the title of the party making the application.

INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE.—The application must also be accompanied by the certificate of the Government Inspector of Vessels, that the vessel applied for is seaworthy and in good order.

MEASUREMENTS.—Upon being satisfied that no legal impediment exists (more particularly if the vessel be foreign built) to her registry, and if the report of the Government Inspector be favorable, the Collector General shall cause her to be measured according to the rule fixed by law. See Chap. XVII., Session Laws of 1886.

BOND FOR REGISTER.—Before receiving a Certificate of Hawaiian Registry, the owner of said vessel shall file a bond with the Collector General in the penal sum of not less than two hundred or more than two thousand dollars—graduated in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel—conditioned that said certificate shall be used solely for the vessel for which it is granted, and shall not be sold, loaned or otherwise disposed of; and that in case said vessel (if the same be not a vessel employed in the whale or seal fishery) shall become either wholly, or in part, the property of any alien foreigner or foreigners; or in case she shall be lost, taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up, said Certificate of Registry shall be returned to said Collector General within six months, or satisfactory proof furnished him that said certificate could not be preserved.

REGISTRY.—Upon the receipt of the Inspector's and Measurer's certificates, and the owner's bond, the Collector General shall cause the said vessel to be enrolled at his office as a Hawaiian vessel, and issue to the owner, or owners, a

Certificate of Registry in the form required by law, and the Certificate of Registry of such vessel shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership and nationality thereof.

SURRENDER OF FOREIGN REGISTER.—Whenever any foreign built vessel shall have been newly registered by the Collector General of Customs, he shall notify the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, at the same time, forward to the said Minister the foreign register of such vessel, or, in default thereof, a statement of such information as he may possess in respect to the disposition which has been made of such register.

SEA LETTER.—Upon the sale and transfer, in a foreign port, to a person known to be a Hawaiian subject, of any vessel, and full compliance with the requirements thereof, a sea letter, or certificate, may be issued by the Hawaiian Consul at such port, which said certificate shall be authority to said vessel to fly the Hawaiian flag; provided, that the vessel shall arrive at Honolulu within twelve months from its date and take full register.

Upon the expiration of twelve months the certificate shall be void, unless proof is given that the vessel was longer detained by serious and unavoidable disaster and perils.

TRANSFERS AND HYPOTHECATION.—All transfers by sale and otherwise, and all mortgages or hypothecation of Hawaiian registered vessels must be deposited, together with the register, with the Collector General for record, otherwise no such transfer or hypothecation shall be valid. The time of such deposit shall be noted by the Collector General or his deputy upon the back of every such instrument respectively, and the same shall be deemed to have been recorded from that time. These provisions shall not be held to apply to bottomry bonds and other hypothecations of a like nature made in a foreign country.

To entitle transfers, mortgages or hypothecations to be

recorded, they must be acknowledged by the party or one of the parties executing the same, before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Collector General of Customs and his deputy are authorized to take acknowledgments in such cases.

RELEASE.—All mortgages or hypothecation when cancelled shall entitle the mortgagor or pledgor to a written release or satisfaction, which must be deposited with the Collector General for endorsement upon the original record and register, under penalty of a fine, and a further liability to pay all damages occasioned thereby.

In case of any transfer or mortgage on any Hawaiian vessel, it shall be the duty of the owner or owners to produce the certificate of registry to the Collector General (for noting said transfer or mortgage) within three days, if said vessel be within these Islands, or if absent, immediately after her return, under penalty of seizure, condemnation and sale.

REGISTRY FEES.

Recording bill of sale or mortgage of a vessel, or copying the same, or copying certificate of registry,	
per one hundred words.....	\$.50
Noting transfer or mortgage on back of certificate of	
registry	1.00
Noting release on certificate of registry.....	1.00
Acknowledgment to transfer or mortgage.....	1.00
Sea letter (one-half to be retained by the Consul issuing the same)	50.00
Inspector's fee	3.00

MEASUREMENT FEES.

Vessels of 100 tons and under.....	5.00
Vessels of 100 tons and under 200.....	7.50

Vessels of 200 tons and under 300.....	\$10.00
Vessels of 300 tons and under 400.....	12.50
Vessels of 400 tons and under 500.....	15.00
Vessels of 500 tons and over, one cent per register tonnage additional.	
Registry	\$.25 per ton
Enrollment fee	2.00
Application for register	1.00 stamp
Bond	1.00 "
On bill of sale or conveyance of vessel where consideration expressed does not exceed \$500... ..	1.00 "
When exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.. ..	2.00 "
When exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,000, for every \$1,000 or fractional part thereof... ..	3.00 "
When exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$50,- 000, for every \$1,000 or fractional part thereof.	4.00 "
When exceeding \$50,000, for every \$1,000 or frac- tional part thereof	5.00 "
On mortgage, where the amount of money loaned or advanced does not exceed \$1,000.....	1.00 "
For every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, not exceeding \$10,000.....	2.00 "
For every additional \$1,000 when the amount se- cured is over \$10,000.....	3.00 "

COASTERS.

LICENSE: BY WHOM GRANTED.—The Collector General of Customs shall grant a coasting license for one year to any Hawaiian registered vessel, the owner of which shall have applied to him in writing, setting forth the vessel's name, with the date and number of her register.

COASTER'S BOND.—Upon granting such license, the Collector General of Customs shall exact of the owner a bond with at least one approved surety, in the penal sum of Five Hundred Dollars.

PENALTY FOR COASTING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Any vessel which shall engage in the coasting trade of these Islands without a license, shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale.

COLLECTOR GENERAL TO ESTABLISH RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF COASTERS.—The Collector General shall have power to establish rules for the guidance and government of all vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and in case any such vessel shall violate any of the said rules, he shall have power to annul its license.

IMPRESSMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.—He may also, at any time, impress any licensed coaster into the public service, upon just compensation, to be afterwards assessed by the Court of Admiralty of these Islands.

THEY SHALL CARRY THE INTER-ISLAND MAIL.—All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall carry the Inter-Island mails free of charge, under such regulations as may from time to time be provided by law, or prescribed by the Collector General, upon pain of forfeiting their licenses. Provided, however, that he shall be entitled to compensate such coasting vessels in such cases as are just and equitable.

SHALL NOT CARRY PASSENGERS WITHOUT SPECIAL LICENSE.—It shall not be lawful for any vessel to carry passengers between the different Islands of the group, except such vessels as shall be especially licensed for that purpose, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each passenger so carried, to be recovered before any Police or District Justice.

INSPECTION BEFORE LICENSED FOR PASSENGERS.
—Before obtaining said license it shall be necessary that the

vessel be thoroughly inspected by some person to be appointed for that purpose by the Collector General of Customs; and if the inspector shall certify the said vessel to be staunch and well equipped and of sufficient capacity and accommodation to carry passengers, the owner of such vessel shall be entitled to receive a license to carry passengers between the Islands for one year, subject to the rules and regulations provided by law for the carrying of Inter-Island passengers.

LIMIT TO NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.—No vessel shall carry more than one passenger for every two tons registered burthen, excepting steam vessels, the same being allowed to carry two passengers for every three tons burthen; and in case of any violation thereof, the master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each passenger so carried, the same to be recovered before any Police or District Justice.

QUANTITY OF WATER AND PROVISIONS REQUIRED.—Every vessel licensed to carry passengers between the Islands shall carry, on all her passages, secured on deck, one spare extra cask of the capacity of at least two barrels, filled with water, and under her deck, easily accessible, as many barrels of good sound bread or rice and salt provisions and water, as may from time to time be required by regulation; and for disobedience of any regulation the vessel shall be liable to have her license revoked by the Collector General, and the master shall be further liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered before any Police or District Justice.

COASTING CHARGES.

COASTING LICENSE.

To 25 tons	\$1.00 per ton
Each additional ton50 per ton
License Blank	1.00 stamp
License Bond	1.00 stamp

PASSENGER LICENSE.

Inspector's fee	\$3.00
License Blank	1.00 stamp

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX (see page 89).

For each man	per month .25
Crew List	each quarter 1.00 stamp
Light Dues (Act of 1868).....	per annum .10 per ton

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX.

HAWAIIAN VESSELS FROM ABROAD.—The master or owner of every ship or vessel under the Hawaiian flag, arriving from any foreign port, or from sea, at any port of the Hawaiian Islands, shall, before such ship or vessel is admitted to enter, render to the Collector of such port a true account of the number of seamen who have been employed on board since the last entry at any Hawaiian port, and pay to the said Collector at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each and every seaman so employed, for the benefit of the Marine Hospital Fund; which amount such master or owner is authorized to retain out of the wages of said seaman.

COASTING VESSELS.—The master of every coasting vessel employed in the carrying trade between the different ports, roadsteads, or harbors of the Hawaiian Islands, shall render quarterly to the Collector General of Customs, or to any Collector, under his directions, a true list of all seamen employed by him during the preceding three months, and pay to said Collector General, or Collector, at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each and every seaman so employed, for the benefit of the Marine Hospital Fund; which sum said master is authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman.

RETURNS SHALL BE MADE UNDER OATH.—The returns required as above shall be made under oath, in such manner and form as the Collector General may prescribe. If any owner or master shall make a false return, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. He shall also be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the said Marine Hospital Fund, and his vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale to secure the payment of such penalty.

LIST OF HAWAIIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

(Obtained from Foreign Office.)

UNITED STATES.

Washington, D. C.—Francis M. Hatch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Major Frank P. Hastings, Charge d'Affaires and Secretary of Legation.

New York—E. H. Allen, Consul General.

Chicago—Fred W. Job, Consul General for the States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

St. Louis—Geo. H. Allen.

San Francisco—Charles T. Wilder, Consul General for the Pacific States, California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington; J. F. Soper, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

Boston—Gorham D. Gilman, Consul General.

Portland, Oregon—J. McCracken, Consul.

Port Townsend—James G. Swan, Consul.

Seattle—John H. Carter, Consul.

Tacoma—J. T. Steeb, Acting Consul.

Philadelphia—Robert H. Davis, Consul.

San Diego—H. P. Wood, Consul.

Detroit—A. L. Bresler, Consul.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- London—Manly Hopkins, Consul General; Cyril Hopkins, Vice Consul.
 Liverpool—Harold Janion, Consul.
 Bristol—Mark Whitwill, Consul.
 Hull—W. Moran, Consul.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne—E. Biesterfeld, Consul.
 Falmouth—Cecil Robert Broad, Consul.
 Dover (and the Cinque ports)—Francis William Prescott, Consul.
 Swansea—H. Goldberg, Consul.
 Cardiff—J. Bovey, Consul.
 Edinburgh and Leith—E. G. Buchanan, Consul.
 Glasgow—Peter Denniston, Consul.
 Dundee—J. G. Zoller, Consul.
 Dublin—R. Jas. Murphy, Consul.
 Queenstown—Geo. B. Dawson, Consul.
 Belfast—W. A. Ross, Consul.
 Middlesborough—B. C. Atkinson, Consul.

BRITISH COLONIES.

- Toronto, Ontario—J. Enoch Thompson, Consul General; Col. Geo. A. Shaw, Vice Consul.
 St. John's, N. B.—Allan O. Crookshank, Consul.
 Rimouski—J. N. Pouliot, Vice Consul.
 Montreal—Dickson Anderson, Consul.
 Kingston, Ontario—Geo. Richardson, Vice Consul.
 Yarmouth, N. S.—Ed. F. Clements, Vice Consul.
 Victoria, B. C.—R. P. Rithet, Consul General for British Columbia.
 Vancouver, B. C.—J. W. McFarland, Vice Consul.
 Sydney, N. S. W.—Dan H. Amora, Acting Consul General.
 Melbourne, Victoria—G. N. Oakley, Consul.

Brisbane, Queensland—Alex. B. Webster, Consul.
 Hobart, Tasmania—Hon. Audley Coote, Consul.
 Launceston, Tasmania—Geo. Collins, Vice Consul.
 Newcastle, N. S. W.—W. J. Gillam, Consul.
 Auckland, N. Z.—James Macfarlane, Consul.
 Dunedin, N. Z.—W. G. Neill, Consul.
 Gibraltar—H. Schott, Consul.

FRANCE AND COLONIES.

Paris—Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General;
 A. N. H. Teyssier, Consul.
 Marseilles—....., Consul.
 Bordeaux—Ernest de Boissac, Consul.
 Dijon—H. F. J. Vieilhome, Consul.
 Liborne—C. Schaessler, Consul.
 Cette—Jules Chavasse, Vice Consul.
 Grenoble—J. L. Garcin, Vice Consul.
 Papeete, Tahiti—F. A. Bonet, Consul.

SPAIN.

Barcelona—Enrique Minguez, Consul General.
 Cadiz—J. Shaw, Consul.
 Valencia—Julio Soler, Consul.
 Malaga—F. T. de Navarra, Consul.
 Cartagena—J. Paris, Consul.

PORUGAL AND COLONIES.

Lisbon—A. F. de Serpa, Consul General.
 Oporto—Narcisso T. M. Ferro, Consul.
 Madeira Island—L. D. F. Branco, Consul.
 Cape Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands—....., Vice Consul.
 Lagos, Cape de Verde Islands—Manuel Jose Barbosa, Vice
 Consul.

AZORES ISLANDS.

Ponta Delgado (St. Michaels)—Senhor Bernardo Machado de Faria Maia, Consul General; A. da Silva Moreira, Consul.

ITALY.

Rome—Dwight Benton, Consul General; Hale P. Benton, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

Palermo, Sicily—A. Tagliavia, Consul.

Genoa—Raphael de Luchi, Consul.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam—D. H. Schmull, Consul General.

Dordrecht—P. J. Bouwman, Consul.

JAPAN.

Tokio—R. W. Irwin, Minister Resident.

Kobe—C. P. Hall, Vice Consul; G. R. M. Graham, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

Yokohama—Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Consul; Stuart Eldridge, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

Nagasaki—M. E. Paul, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

CHINA.

Hongkong—J. J. Bell Irving, Acting Consul General; Gregory P. Jordan, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

Amoy—Robert H. Bruce, Consul; Dr. Hugh MacDougald, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—Victor Forge, Consul General.

Ghent—E. Coppieters, Consul.

Liege—J. Blanpain, Consul.

Bruges—E. Van Den Brande, Consul.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Stockholm, Sweden—C. A. Engvalls, Consul General.

Christiana, Norway—L. Samson, Consul.

Gothenburg, Sweden—Gustaf Kraak, Vice Consul.

Lyskil—H. Bergstrom, Vice Consul.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna—Hugo Schonberger, Consul.

GERMANY AND COLONIES.

Bremen—H. F. Glade, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General;
J. F. Muller, Consul.

Hamburg—E. F. Weber, Consul.

Frankfort-on-Main—J. Kopp, Consul.

Dresden—A. P. Russ, Consul.

Karlsruhe—H. Muller, Consul.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Las Palamas—L. Falcon y Quevedo, Consul; J. B. De Laguna,
Vice Consul.

Santa Cruz de la Palma—Antonio C. de las Casas, Vice
Consul.

Arecife de Lanzarote—E. Morales Rodriguez, Vice Consul.

MEXICO.

Mexico—Col. W. J. De Gress, Consul General; R. H. Baker,
Vice Consul.

Manzanillo—Robert James Barney, Consul.

Ensenada—James Moorkens, Vice Consul.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Valparaiso, South America—David Thomas, Charge d'Affaires
and Consul General.

Lima, South America—F. L. Crosby, Consul.

Montevideo, South America—Conrad Hughes, Consul.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Iloilo—Geo. Shelmerdine, Consul.

Manila—Jasper M. Wood, Consul.

Cebu—Geo. A. Cadell, Consul.

